The Middletown Transcript

VOL. 48 NO. 28 MIDDLETOWN, DELAWARE, SATURDAY MORNING, JULY 17, 1915 PRICE THREE CENTS

DELAWARE'S APPLES

In The Near Future Will Be The Greatest Producers

MR. SOPER'S GREAT SUCCESS

In the near future Delaware will be one of the greatest producers of fine grade apples of all states of the United States, and possibly in the world. There are many large orchards planted, and while the growers like Soper, Bancroft and Derby are the pioneers and have orchards twenty years old, yet the modern orchards which are now coming into bearing, excel the orchards of the earlier years, by season of the varieties which have been found best suited to the climate of Delaware, will be really the orchards which will put Delaware on the nitch of fame as an apple producer. The annual meeting of the Delaware Apple Company at the great orchards near Bridgeville, recently, was a demonstration of Delaware for apples. We were impressed with this fact as the orchards were inspected. The Sunday Star editorially says of this particluar meeting: "The annual inspection of the big orchards of the Delaware Apple Comoany at Bridgeville, on Thursday, July 1, served to open the eyes of many of the visitors to the wonderful possibilities offered for scientific horticulture in Delaware. Many of the members of the party were stockholders in the apple company and were acquainted with the great work under way, but there were others to whom the great orchard was an educating and stimulating spectacle. The handling of this enterprise on such a large scale should be a convincing proof that Delaware is especially adapted for the profitable growth of fruit, particularly of apples. The result of the inspection will be particularly encouraging to the farmers on the Peninsula who have recently engaged in the production of fruit, as well as those who are about to undertake the planting of fruit trees. One of the most interesting visitors was Francis N. Topher, of Magnolia. Mr. Soper is the father of apple growing in this State, and is well styled "The Apple King." Mr. Soper has lost none of his enthusiasm as an apple grower, but also makes it clear that he is convinced that Lower Delaware and the Peninsula are again to become leaders in peach growing in this country. Many of the trees planted for years ago in the Delaware Apple Company orchard are bearing apples already. The average period required for apple trees to mature is seven years. If the trees in this orchard continue to grow in the next three years as they have so far one of the biggest problems to be solved will be how to get their enormous yield of fruit to market. The inspection of the orchards is now an annual affair and much interest is taken in it by some of the most progressive business men in the State, and those who believe in the big possibilities offered fruit growers on the Peninsula.

NEW OFFICERS ELECTED

Past State Councilors George F. Lang, James W. Robertson and William D. Hanna, State Council Secretary William J. Moreland and John Sharp, chairman finance committee, all of Wilmington, Monday evening installed the new officers of Middletown Council, No. 2. Jr. O. U. A. M. The party came down from Wilmington in an automobile and a large turnout of the local lodge greeted the visitors. The installation work was conducted by Mr. Lang, and the other visitors, all made appropriate speeches. A donation was made toward the purchase of a State flag, to be presented to the United States government and kept in a case provided for it in the Postoffice Department at Washington, An invitation was extended to the degree team of the local Council to visit Wilmington and confer degree work on a class, in September. The invitation was accepted. After the installation, the lodge and visitors were invited to the home of E. S. Jones, on Crawford street, where refreshments were served. The Council is in a flourishing condition the membership having increased more than 80 per cent. since January 1. During the summer months no degree work will be done, but on September 1, the teams will be re-organized and a hustle will be made to boost the membership still higher.—*Every Evening.*

Sussex Postmasters Salaries Increase

That more mail is being handled at the local postoffice at this time than there has been since the establishment of the office is evidenced by the fact that the salary of Postmaster George R. Mears. has been increased from $1800 to $1900. The increase was effective Thursday of last week. Four other postmasters in the county received an increase as follows:

Fred Wiley, Bridgeville, from $1500 to $1600; W. L. Ellis, Laurel, from $1900 to $2000; E. E. Carey, Millsboro, from $1100 to $1300; Miss Effie Truitt, Rehoboth Beach, from $1300 to $1400.

The changes in salaries are made upon the basis of business in the fiscal year of 1915. The increase in the mail service is pointed to by the government as an indication of prosperous times, notwithstanding the cry of the calamity howlers.

A SERIOUS ACCIDENT

The Transcript is very sorry to hear of the severe accident that befel Mr. Elmer Kirk in the Chesapeake game on Wednesday.

He was at the bat standing at the plate when the Chesapeake catcher behind him tried to throw a ball to third to put out Bill Gallagher, but in some way struck Kirk with the ball on the right side of his head, knocking him down and rendering him senseless for a half hour.

The injured youth was taken to his home on a stretcher and Dr. Beale sent for who did everything possible for his relief and comfort.

Fortunately the ball struck him just above the the thin or squamous portion of the temporal bone, probably on the sphenoid bone a part of the skull far better able to sustain so terrible a brow without fatal consequences.

Had the ball struck Mr. Kirk an inch possibly even a half inch lower down, it would in all probability have caused his death.

Mr. Kirk was given an opiate hypodermically and rested fairly well through the night.

At this writing Friday he is not showing any further ill effects, and it is hoped and believed none will result, such as rupture of any blood vessels of the brain etc. It is not believed that the skull was fractured.

All the admiring Juniors, so justly proud of their fine catcher, and all the sympathising friends of the young man are wishing him a full and swift recovery from his painful injury, and that he may even be able to give the Juniors his valuable services as their twirler, in coming games this season.

A DELIGHTFUL DANCE

Mr. and Mrs. H. L. Woodburn, at their home, "Shorewood Farm" near Sassafras, Md., entertained a number of friends last Friday evening in honor of their guest, Mr. and Mrs. Little, Misses Louise and Josephine Little, of New York City Miss Rachel Hamilton and Mr. Morris Hamilton, of Indianapolis, Ind. The other guests were: Miss Dorothy Crane of Sparrows Point, Md.; Miss Mildred Strain of East Hampton, Mass.; Miss Helen Barnard of Mt. Vernon, N. Y.; Miss Corinne Mendinhall of Wilmington; Mr. T. Fletcher Cochran of East Orange, N. J.; John A. Morrison of Germantown, Pa.; Weston Dodson, of Bethlehem, Pa.; Leonard Sargeant of Washington, D. C.; Charles Mendinhall of Wilmington; Mrs. Jesse L. Shepherd, Miss Jessie C. Shepherd, Miss Nellie Janvier, of Middletown; Mr. and Mrs. James D. Davis, Jr., Olin S. Davis, Mr. and Mrs. William R. Brown, of Galena, Md.; Frank Huey, Mrs. Herman Massey, of Massey; Miss Cooch of Washington; Morris Wright, of Newark, Del.; Miss Frances Johnson, Clayton Johnson, Harry Griffith, Misses Mary and Lucy Griffith, Mastin Shallcross, Mr. and Mrs. John R. Ernest, Douglas Ernest, of Sassafras; Mr. and Mrs. Speakman, of Smyrna, and Mr. and Mrs. C. O. Burns, of Georgetown, Md. Sandwiches, of all kinds, ice cream, fancy cakes, coffee and candies were served.

OBITUARY

MR. GEORGE D. KELLEY

Just as we are ready to go to press we are informed by phone that Mr. George D. Kelley died in a hospital in Atlanta, Georgia, at 12 o'clock, Thursday night, after a lingering illness.

Deceased was about 64 years of age, and leaves a widow, one son and one daughter to mourn his death.

The body will be brought to St. Georges for burial but the date for interment has not been arranged at this writing.

MRS. MARGARET C. CRAWFORD

Mrs. Margaret C. Crawford, widow of the late Henry Crawford, died Tuesday night of last week at her home near Sassafras, Md., aged about eighty years. She is survived by one son Charles H. Crawford, of Cecilton. The funeral was held Friday, with services at St. Francis Xavier Church, near Warwick. Interment in the adjoining cemetery.

Wheat Yield Poor

Threshing is now in progress in Cecil County, and the yield is disappointingly small. We have heard of no good crops and the ones that have been reported show an average of only 40 to 60 per cent. of last year's crop. Some yields are amazingly low. A gentleman from the First district told the NEWS man yesterday that the yield in that section only from 5 to 18 bushels per acre.—*Cecil News.*

Three Schools Consolidate

Cheswold, July 13:—At the annual school election held Saturday by the voters of Moore's, Nelson's and Dische's school districts, it was decided by a majority of said voters to consolidae the schools under the terms of the recent act of Legislature. The matter will now be presented to the State Board of Education and an up-to-date consolidated school building erected as soon as details can be arranged.

FRIENDS & VISITORS

Personal Items About People You See and Know

THOSE THAT COME AND GO

Mrs. L. E. Cullen has been visiting in Dover.

Miss Hester Jones was a Philadelphia visitor this week.

Mrs. John Gill spent Wednesday and Thursday in Philadelphia.

Mrs. W. A. Comegys is spending some time at Rehoboth Beach.

Miss Lenora Davis is the guest of Miss Lillian Hart at Townsend.

Mrs. T. E. Bordley, of Boston, Mass, is in Middletown for the week.

Miss Lillian Melvin was a recent visitor with friends at New Castle.

Miss Helen Minker, of Elkton, Md., is visiting Mrs. Edmond Blome.

Miss May Beaston, of Baltimore, is spending several months in town.

Mrs. G. L. Cochran has returned from a few days visit at Rehoboth.

Miss Patton Cochran has been the guest of Dr. and Mrs. Hanker at Farnhurst.

Mrs. E C. Green and Miss Eliza Green are spending some time at Rehoboth.

Miss Ann Gibson, of Wilmington, is visiting her grandfather Mr. Joseph L. Gibson.

Miss Agnes Burrows, of Perryville, is visiting Mr. and Mrs. James Redgrave.

Mrs. Carrie Farrell, of Smyrna, is staying with her sister Mrs. Alexander Mettten.

Miss Marion Armstrong is at Delaware City for a visit with her aunt Mrs. Earl Baum.

Misses Madeline and Emma Penington are entertaining Miss Kennerley, of Harrington.

Miss Margaret Pleasanton is at Galena Md., for a visit with her uncle Harry Bolton ane family.

Mies Sarah Messerole has returned to her home in New Jersey after a visit with Miss Mary Lewis.

Mrs. J. L. Shepherd and daughter Miss Jesse have gone to Eaglesmere, Pa., for a month's stay.

Misses Edna Carpenter and Mildred Redgrave are spending some time with Miss Madaline Rowan, near Earleville, Md.

Miss Mildred Redgrave and Messrs. Burt Warren and Alfred Mendenhall, of Hockessin, spent the week-end with Miss Edna Carpenter.

Mrs. M. A. Hall, Rev. F. H. Moore and family are expecting to occupy a cottage at Atlantic City, N. J., for the remainder of the summer.

Miss Viola Ennis, of Philadelphia, formerly of Middletown. is spending her vacation with Mr. and Mrs. W. Sterling Evans at Elkton, Md.

Mrs. Julian Cochran, Mrs. Carl Harrington and son Carl, Mrs. Julian Foard and little daughter Helen have gone to Cresco, Pa., for a two weeks stay.

Mrs. C. V. Jaquith has been spending several days in Philadelphia, with her daughter Mrs. J. A. Johnson who is under treatment at the Jefferson Hospital.

Mrs. H. A. Pool, of this town, Dr. and Mrs. Victor Cochran, of Philadelphia, and Miss Ada Warren, of Felton, are planning for a six weeks trip to the Pacific Coast.

Mrs. S. B. Foard and daughter Miss Susan J. Foard are at Atlantic City, N. J., Mrs. Foard is expected home today, but Miss Foard will remain at the shore for several weeks.

Mrs. Joseph H. Meddinhall, Miss Corrine Mendinhall and Charles C. Mendinhall, of Wilmington, are spending weeks with Mr. Charles P. Cochran, on South Broad street.

Mrs. Annie Lockwood is spending some time at the home of Miss Ada Lockwood. Mrs. Lockwood has just returned from an extended stay with her daughter Mrs. Eva L. Pierce in New Mexico.

Bethesda Church Notes

July 18th. 9.30 A. M.—Brotherhood Devotional meeting.

10.30 A. M.—Public worship with sermon. Subject, "Sir, we would see Jesus."

11.30 A. M. to 12.15 P. M.—Sunday Sermon—Primary and Senior Departments. A good attendance last Sunday let us make it better this Sunday.

7 to 8 o'clock P. M.—Twilight service. A short sermon and good singing.

Forest Church Notes

Sunday, July 18th, 1915.

10.30 A. M. Public worship with sermon.

11.45 A. M. Sunday School session.

2.30 P. M. Armstrong Chapel Sunday School.

6.45 P. M. Christian Endeavor. Topic, "What Christianity Has Done for the World."

7.30 P. M. Evening Service lasting thirty minutes.

THE TRANSCRIPT $1.00 per year

FILING OF CHARTERS

During the first six months of the year 1915. ended on June 30, 850 charters were issued by the State Department, the capital stock of many reaching well into the millions. Some were for business in foreign countries, including South America, Cuba and Panama.

For the year 1913 the number of charters filed was 1,596; in 1914, the total was 1,623, showing a gain of 27. Should the charters increase as fast this year as they did last year, the total for 1915 may exceed 1,700.

While the number of charters filed in 1914 was greater than in 1913, the State tax paid in 1913 was more than $30,000 in excess of that paid in 1914, largely due to the larger amount of capitalization of the companies filed in 1913 For 1913 the State tax amounted to $108,486.24; for 1914 it amounted to only $78,256.57.

The increase in the number of charters in 1914 was due to some extent to the change in the corporation laws of New Jersey, until recently one of the main States for the filing of charters. The change made charter getting somewest difficult, and the business naturally turned to Delaware, conditions being easy in this State.

The work of receiving, comparing, filing and computing the State tax and numerous other things connected with the charter business, by the officials of the State Department, while laborious and particular, is efficiently carried on by the corps of able assistants to the Secretary of State. They have done their work thus far without an error.

Delaware's revenue from charters in the past few years, especially since 1907, has not been as great as in former years, from the fact that an amendment to the General Incorporation law passed by the Delaware Legislature in 1907 lowered the State tax to large corporations, but made no material difference in the charters carrying a capital of $100,000 or less.

Real Estate Sales

E. H. Beck, Real Estate Broker, has sold the farm belonging to Joseph S. Benson, located in Pond's Neck, containing 197 acres, to Nathaniel J. Williams and Dr. Dorsey W. Lewis for $5,000. Also sold for Mrs. Kate P. Crouch, the properties on Main street, Middletown, occupied by Jesse L. Shepherd, i r. S. P. Combs, E. S. Jones, H. R. Wilson and J. E Lewis for $8,000 to Jesse L. Shepherd. Since the first sale of the above named property, Mr. Shepherd has disposed of the four store rooms occupied by Messrs. Combs, Jones, Wilson and Lewis to the present tenants.

Farmers Day at Delaware College

Farmers Day will be observed at the Delaware College Farm on Thursday, July 29th, 1915. The morning and part of the afternoon will be spent in inspecting the farm, crops, buildings and livestock. In the afternoon there will be a few short talks by representatives from the various counties, and heads of the Department will give some of the most interesting results of experiments which have been carried on at the farm.

The luncheon will not be served this year, so bring your lunch baskets and drinking cups. Lemonade and hot coffee will be served free at the farm,

For the Clerks Benefit

The following merchants, Winfield Lattomus, Hart, Wright and Hart, D. B. Maloney, L. B. Shockley, and W. Harman Reynolds, of the town of Townsend, have agreed to close their places of business, all week nights during the remainder of July, August and a portion of September at 7 o'clock P. M., except Wednesday and Saturday nights when their places of business will remain open for the accommodation of their customers and friends, until such time as they see fit to close. The said hours will take effect July 19th, and remain in force until September 17th.

Mr. Torbert's Mission

Through the misapprehension of a reporter The Transcript in its personal about Mr. Victor M. Torbert said he was still engaged in prompting Col. duPont's Boulevard, instead of stating that Mr. Torbert was a representative of Col. duPont in his plan to unify and systematically to advance and promote the interests of this Peninsula under the auspices of the "Delmarvia" Improvement Company" to which enterprise the business men and citizens are asked by Mr. Torbert to subscribe. We understand Mr Torbert has met with success in his efforts in this community.

Killed in an Explosion

Elmer George Brown, an alumnus of Delaware College, Class 1913, assistant superintendent at the plant of the Canadian Explosives Company at Beloeill, Quebec, Canada, was killed in an explosion at the plant of the company last Tuesday. Six other persons were killed and ten or more seriously injured in the explosion and resulting fire. Mr. Brown was a son of Deputy County Treas[illegible]wood H. Brown, and was [illegible] years of [illegible]

SCHOOL WAS BURNED

Townsend Had Big Blaze Early Sunday Morning

ESTIMATES FOR NEW BUILDING

A spectacular fire of undetermined origin destroyed entirely the school building at Townsend, early Sunday morning. Flames, which enveloped the structure, shot 100 feet in the air and lighted up the sky for miles around. As a result of six tons of coal being in the basement of the burned school, the fire was still raging at a late hour Sunday night. The heavy rain extinguished the blaze.

Bids will be asked for the erection of a new school house on the same site.

The fire started at about 3 o'clock. Fletcher Deakyne, of this town, who happened to be awake at the time, noticed the flames, although he was four miles away from the fire. An alarm was sent in to the Middletown Hose and Ladder Fire Company, as there is nothing but a bucket brigade in Townsend. The Middletown Company responded but before the scene of the fire was reached, the building was burned to the ground and the neighboring houses were on fire. Some of the houses were saved by a chemical engine from this town. A report from this residents of Townsend who attended the fire, claims that the fire was the largest ever seen in or near Townsend. The bucket brigade that was organized was of no effect, as the fire was too hot for any one to get near.

HICKS' FORECAST FOR JULY

The first regular storm period is central on the 7th, extending over the 5th to the 9th, inclusive.

The second reactionary storm period is central on the 12th, 13th and 14th. This is at the entrance of a Mercury period, with the Moon at it's new, or in conjunction with the Earth and Sun on the 12. As a rule we are to look for higher temperatures on and about the dates of new Moon, and electrical storms are more common at such times. This is especially true when the Moon is on the celestial equator at its conjunction with Earth and Sun.

The second regular storm period is central on the 18th, extending from the 16th to the 21st, inclusive. The regular Vulcan period is about co-incident with the center of the Mercury period, the Moon being on the equator with Mercury's center on the 17th, and at first quarter on the 19th. The very close conjunction of Venus and Saturn on the 17th, and the conjunction of Neptune, Sun and Earth, on the 23d, all may add perturbing influences on storm weather and earthquake which may be easier to note, and more unpleasant to endure, than it is to fully comprehend and explain the phenomena. Storms, in all probability, will be much more pronounced, from Saturday the 17th to Tuesday the 20th.

The third re-actionary storm period is central on the 23d, 24th and 25th. The Moon is in perigee and at greatest declination south on the 23d.

The third regular storm period is central on the 30th, reaching from the 28th to 3d. The Vulcan disturbance stands almost alone at this time. The passage of the Moon over the celestial equator on the 29th, will bring a crisis of high temperature, with possibly some rattling thunder storms on and touching that date. A general fall of the barometer, warm, south winds, with summer blustering, and possibly violent, local winds and rains, need not surprise readers of these forecasts. These disturbances will be in progress as we pass from July to August.

Explode Mine In Delaware River

Two submarine mines were exploded in the river near Fort duPont last week to test the work of the mine planter, General E. O. C. Ord and the men of the One Hundred and Thirty ninth Company, Coast Artilery Corps, who have been laying mines for the past month. The event was witnessed by hundreds of persons from the shore and by many in boats. The mines were loaded with 200 pounds of gun cotton and when exploded threw up columns of water 50 feet in diameter and 200 feet high. On the surface of the water after the column receded were hundreds of dead fish which were quickly gathered up by fishermen from Delaware City.

College Farm Sales

The Delaware College farm has shipped to Merrill Smith, at Manhasset, Long Island, N. Y., a high class guernsey cow and has also shipped to H. E. Millard, at Annville, Pa., one of the best Berkshire pigs, one year old that the college farm has bred. Four Guernsey heifers have also been sold to the well known Ayer and McKenney farm, Marydale, Delaware county, N. Y. These heifers were purchased by P. A. Dutton, who was the first foreman on the college farm and who is now superintendent of the Marydale farm. He has charge of 2500 acres of land and between 400 and 500 head of registered Jersey cattle.

For the neatest and best cleaning of your Spring Straws, Panamas and Felt Hats, apply to F. D. PINDER.

WILDEL vs. MIDDLETOWN

Through their inability to connect with the ball when hits would have resulted in runs, the local club met defeat last Saturday, when Wildel succeeded in shutting them out by the score of 3 to 0.

Connor the visiting pitcher held the home team down to three scattered hits, and only one man reached third base.

The score is as follows:

WILDEL

	R.	H.	O.	A.	E.
Duffy, 1b	1	1	8	0	0
Stillwell, 2b	0	1	0	1	0
Stafford, c	0	1	9	1	0
Nickols, ss	0	1	1	4	0
Connor, p	0	0	0	2	0
Munshower, rf	0	0	0	0	0
A. Strawbridge, 3b	0	2	2	1	1
R. Strawbridge, lf	1	0	4	0	0
Smith, cf	1	1	3	0	0
Total	3	7	27	9	1

MIDDLETOWN

	R.	H.	O.	A.	E.
Blackway, c	0	0	4	1	0
B. Gibbs, 2b	0	0	2	1	0
Nowlan 3b	0	1	2	0	2
I. Gibbs, 1b	0	1	13	1	0
Bell, ss	0	0	3	4	3
Newman p	0	0	0	6	0
Vinyard, rf	0	0	1	0	0
Donovan, cf	0	1	1	0	0
Swain, lf	0	0	1	1	0
*Walker	0	0	0	0	0
Total	0	3	27	14	5

*Batted for B. Gibbs in Ninth.

SCORE BY INNINGS

Wildel ..... 0 0 0 0 2 0 1 0 0—3
Middletown ..... 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—0

Earned Runs, Wildel, 1. Two-base hits, Gibbs, Nowland, Donovan, Smith. Left on bases, Middletown, 3; Wildel, 9. Struck out, by Newnam, 2; by Connor, 9. Base on balls, Vinyard, Connor. Hit by pitched ball, Nickols, Munshower, A. Strawbridge. Double play, Swain to B. Gibbs. Time, 1.25. Umpires Moore and Connor.

The Luxburger Athletic Club of Wilmington, will oppose the local boys this afternoon at Academy Park, and a good game is expected.

ODESSA vs. ALL-COLLEGIANS

Odessa defeated the All-Collegians at Odessa on Satureay by a one sided score. Diesley was completely at the mercy of the home team as they secured sixteen hits. Carrow pitched air tight ball, allowing only four scattered singles. Fulton in centre field, put up a dandy game for the visitors, accepting every chance in great style. Score:

ODESSA

	R.	H.	O.	A.	E.
P. Wallace, 3b	3	3	2	2	0
S. Wallace, c	2	2	9	1	0
Weist, 2b	2	2	2	0	0
Davis, cf	2	1	2	0	0
Heller, 1b	1	1	11	0	0
Peckard, lf	2	4	1	1	1
Donovan, rf	1	1	1	0	1
Heldmyer, ss	1	0	0	3	0
Carrow, p	2	1	0	1	0
*L. Wallace	0	0	0	0	0
Total	16	16	27	8	2

ALL--COLLEGIANS

	R.	H.	O.	A.	E.
Fulton, cf	0	0	3	0	1
McKay, 3b	0	0	3	3	1
McCullough, 1b	1	1	9	0	2
Sheppard, ss	0	0	1	3	1
Crawford, rf	0	1	1	0	1
White, 2b	0	1	1	0	0
Ruth, lf	0	0	0	0	0
Conly, c	0	0	0	0	0
Diesly, p	1	1	1	4	0
Totals	2	4	24	11	6

*L. Wallace ran for Carrow in third, fifth and sixth.

SCORE BY INNINGS

All-Collegians .. ... 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 0 1— 2
Odessa ..... 0 1 8 0 5 2 0 0 x—16

Summary: Earned runs, Odessa, 5. Home run, P. Wallace. Three-base hit, Donovan. Two-base hits, Wiest, 2; Donovan, P. Wallace, Peckard. Struck out, by Carrow, 6; by Diesly, 3. Base on balls, off Carrow, 2; off Diesley, 3. Double play, Peckard to S. Wallace. Left on bases, Odessa, 5; All-Collegians, 3. Passed ball, Conly. Time, 1.35. Umpires, Pennington and Thornton. Scorer, Lee Sparks, Jr.

PORT PENN vs. ALL SCHOLASTICS

Port Penn walloped the All-Scholastics of Wilmington, in a fast game, last Saturday afternoon, at Port Penn. Dyer held the visitors safe, while his teammates hammered Baltimore, freely.

PORT PENN

	R.	H.	O.	A.	E.
Zacheis, lf	2	2	0	0	0
Johnson, c	1	2	6	3	0
Saxton, cf	1	1	2	0	0
B. Yearsley, 3b	1	1	3	1	0
Bendler, ss	2	1	1	1	1
Dyer, p	1	1	1	1	0
G. Yearsley, 2b	0	0	3	4	1
Kumpel, 1b	0	0	11	2	1
Hickman, rf	3	3	0	0	0
Total	11	11	27	12	2

ALL-SCHOLASTICS

	R.	H.	O.	A.	E.
Myers, lf	0	2	0	0	0
Grubb, cf	0	0	3	2	0
Green, 2b	0	1	3	1	1
Gross, rf	0	1	0	0	0
Rose, 3b	1	1	2	1	0
Bancroft, ss	0	1	1	1	0
Baltimore, p	0	1	1	10	1
Chadwick, c	0	1	1	0	0
Corbit, 1b	1	1	13	0	1
Total	3	9	24	15	3

SCORE BY INNINGS

All-Scholastics ..... 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 1 0— 2
Port Penn ..... 2 1 0 2 3 0 1 2 x—11

Unclaimed Letters.—The following are the list of letters remaining unclaimed in the Post Office for the week ending July 8th: Miss Ethel Collins, Mrs. Myrtle Hamer, Charlie Athy, Walter Dorney, James F. Fitzsimons, Albert Sarkey.

GAVE GARDEN PARTY

Mrs. Clarence Pool Entertained In Honor Of Her Sister

MANY GUESTS WERE PRESENT

Mrs. Clarence E. Pool delightfully entertained at a garden party on Wednesday afternoon in honor of her sister, Mrs. Charles Falkenhainer, of Dubuque Iowa, who is spending the summer with Eastern relatives.

The house was decorated with ferns, flowers and asparagus. The dining room was darkened and lighted with candles and with the flowers and delicious tea, looked most inviting.

The receiving party included Mrs. Falkenhainer, Mrs. Pool, Mrs. Albert N. Sutton, Mrs. Fred Sutton and Mrs. George N. Bright. In the serving party were: Miss Helen Shallcross, Miss Nellie Janvier, Miss Helen Biggs, and Miss Rosalie Dougherty of Wilmington.

The invited guests included: Mrs. Frank Davis, Mrs. William Davis, Mrs. Lee Sparks, Mrs. John W. Watkins, Mrs. Francis B. Watkins, Mrs. Leonard V. Aspril, Miss Spruance, Miss Rebecca Watkins, of Odessa; Mrs. Frank Warner, Mrs. T. Bayard Heisel, Mrs. G. S. Clark, Mrs. Charles Jefferson, Mrs. H. C. Clark, Mrs. M. Van H. Densmore, Mrs. W. U. Reybold, Miss Ruth Clark, Miss Lillian McMullen, Miss Eva Vandegrift, Miss Jane Clark, Miss Florence Hall, of Delaware City; Mrs. Burnett, Mrs. C. D. Sypherd, Mrs. James Pennewill, Mrs. Walter Norris and Mrs. VanDyke of Dover; Mrs. Albert N. Sutton, Mrs. Fred Sutton, Mrs. John C. Stuckert of St. Georges; Mrs. Boyd McCoy, Mrs. R. T. Cann, Miss Anna Ellison, of Kirkwood; Mrs. Charles W. Bush, Miss Rosaline Dougherty of Wilmington; Mrs. J. Frank Eliason. Miss Levina Lynch, Miss Anna Lynch, of Mt. Pleasant; Mrs. James E. Woodall, of Georgetown, Md.; Mrs. Frank R. Pool, Mrs. I. J. Woods, Mrs. W. A. McCrone, of McDonough; Mrs. Bassett Fergueon, of Ridley Park, Pa.; Mrs. William Sterling Evans, of Elkton Md.; Mrs. James Hopper of Chesapeake City, Md.; Mrs. Thomas Whiteman, Mrs George Bright, Delaware City; Mrs. Clifton, Mrs. Postles and Mrs. Hudson of Smyrna; Mrs. J. G. Stroud, of West Chester, Pa.; Mrs. John C. Green, Mrs. Cuthbert S. Green, Mrs. George Janvier, Mrs. Williard B. Biggs Mrs. H. C. McDowell, Mrs. M. N. Willits, Mrs. J. Frank Biggs. Mrs. Charles Derrickson, Mrs. H. A. Pool, Mrs. E. P. Browne, Mrs. H. S. Brady, Mrs. J. L. Warren, Mrs. W. S. P. Combs, Mrs. Norman Beale, Mrs. Edgar Clayton, Mrs. J. G. Bragdon, Mrs. C. M. Cochran, Mrs. James T. Shallcross, Mrs. E. M. Shallcross, Misses Lydia Eliason, Josephine Biggs, Hester Jones Helen Shallcross, Susan Foard, Eugenia Beasten, May Holten, Clara Willits, Laura Willits, Ethel Brady, Mary Hutchin, Nellie Janvier and Helen Biggs of Middletown.

WHY NOT REPAVE MAIN ST.

The Transcript merely wishes to know if our Board of Town Commissioners who have done useful municipal things that "praise them in the gates" really intend to make the owners of the worst pavements in town fix them up, just as they have forced the owners of property on back streets and at the East end of town to do?

Not a few criticisms are heard about making the small property owner repave, and letting the bigger ones go.

It is a fact within our personal knowledge that yearly for three or four years certain of the owners of the worst pavements in town have been notified, over and over again, but nothing is done!

Surely three years notice is long enough!

Some of our Main street business men and leading property owners, express a purpose to repave their own sidewalks and help remove the discreditable showing Middletown makes on its most used and most prominent street; others refuse, and must be compelled to do their plain civic duty.

Will the Town Board not end the matter this year?

The Outlook For Wheat

Just at this time New Castle County is concerned over the wheat crop. On dozens of farms threshers are humming a steady accompaniment to the puffing of massive engines, and the golden grain is pouring in steady streams into the granaries.

While it is always impossible to tell just what the price of wheat will be, every indication seems to point to higher prices. It would, therefore, seem the logical and business like thing to hold wheat. The Transcript does not wish to take the responsibility of advising either the sale or retention of wheat at this time. But it does believe that the signs point to better prices later than are offered now.

In Europe very little wheat was planted. Wheat fields were covered with fighting men and their equipments and the tillers of the soil were carrying muskets instead of following the plows. In other places where wheat was planted, there will be only enough for [illegible] consumption [illegible] this leaves a [illegible] demand to [illegible] States.

GERMANY'S REPLY TO AMERICAN NOTE ON THE LUSITANIA ISSUE

Refuses to Guarantee Protection to American Passengers on Belligerent Ships—Situation Now at Crisis.

Washington.—Arrival of the press translation of the German note confirmed impressions which have been current in official quarters for several days that Germany would refuse to give the assurances asked for by the United States in her last note that the lives of Americans traveling the high seas on unarmed ships of any nationality be not endangered.

Another Issue Raised.

The apparent restrictions placed by Germany on the use of American passenger ships, which are to be given complete immunity from interference only if they do not carry contraband, was regarded in many quarters as adding another to the many issues which have arisen over submarine warfare. Assumption of liability for the loss of Americans in the Lusitania tragedy was considered to have been wholly evaded by Germany, and the chief principle for which the United States announced that it would omit "no word or act" to see observed was viewed as having been lightly passed over."

To Hold Germany Responsible.

What the course of the United States will be is problematical. Many of those in official quarters who have been familiar with Germany's proposals as outlined by Ambassador Gerard in the last few days are in favor of an emphatic assertion by the American Government that it intends to exercise the rights which it holds under international law, placing upon Germany the responsibility for any future violation that may cause a breach in friendly relations.

Many persons conversant with diplomatic precedents in the framing of notes believed that the next step of necessity would be an advance in the position of the United States, for, having asked for assurances and failed to receive them, the field for further negotiation had been considerably narrowed and now requires some assertion of rights.

Berlin.—The text of the German note follows:

"Berlin, July 8.

"The undersigned has the honor to make the following reply to his Excellency Ambassador Gerard to the note of the 10th ultimo re the impairment of American interests by the German submarine war. The Imperial Government learned with satisfaction from the note how earnestly the Government of the United States is concerned in seeing the principles of humanity realized in the present war. Also this appeal finds ready echo in Germany and the Imperial Government is quite willing to permit its statements and decisions in the present case to be governed by the principles of humanity just as it has done always.

"Always" Humane.

"The Imperial Government welcomed with gratitude when the American Government in the note of May 15 itself recalled that Germany has always permitted itself to be governed by the principles of progress and humanity in dealihg with the law of maritime war. Since the time when Frederick the Great negotiated with John Adams, Benjamin Franklin and Thomas Jefferson the treaty of friendship and commerce of September 9, 1785, between Prussia and the Republic of the West, German and American statesmen have, in fact, always stood together in the struggle for the freedom of the seas and for the protection of peaceable trade. In the international proceedings which since have been conducted for the regulation of the laws of maritime war Germany and America have jointly advocated progressive principles, especially the abolishment of the right of capture at sea and the protection of the interests of neutrals.

Would Change International Law.

"Even at the beginning of the present war the German Government immediately declared its willingness, in response to proposals of the American Government, to ratify the Declaration of London and thereby subject itself in the use of its naval forces to all the restrictions provided therein in favor of neutrals. Germany likewise has been always teacious of the principle that war should be conducted against the armed and organized forces of an enemy country, but that the enemy civilian population must be spared as far as possible from the measures of war.

"The Imperial Government cherishes the definite hope that some way will be found when peace is concluded, or perhaps earlier, to regulate the law of maritime war in a manner guaranteeing the freedom of the seas, and will welcome it with gratitude and satisfaction if it can work hand-in-hand with the American Government on that occasion.

"If in the present war the principles which should be the ideal of the future have been traversed more and more, the longer its duration, the German Government has no guilt therein. It is known to the American Government how Germany's adversaries, by completely paralyzing peaceable traffic between Germany and neutral countries, have aimed from the very beginning and with increasing lack of consideration at the destruction, not so much of the armed forces as the life of the German nation, repudiating in doing so all the rules of international law and disregarding all rights of neutrals.

North Sea War Area.

"On November 3, 1914, England declared the North Sea a war area and by planting poorly anchored mines and by the stoppage and capture of vessels made passage extremely dangerous and difficult for neutral shipping, by that actually blockading neutral coasts and ports contrary to all international law. Long before the beginning of submarine warfare England practically completely intercepted legitimate neutral navigation to Germany also. Thus Germany was driven to a submarine war on trade.

"On November 14, 1914, the English Premier declared in the House of Commons that it was one of England's principal tasks to prevent food for the German population from reaching Germany via neutral ports. Since March 1 England has been taking from neutral ships without further formality all merchandise proceeding to Germany, as well as all merchandise coming from Germany, even when neutral property. Just as it was also with the Boers, the German people is now to be given the choice of perishing from starvation, with its women and children, or of relinguishing independence.

War "For Sake Of Peace."

"While our enemies thus loudly and openly proclaim war without mercy until our utter destruction, we were conducting a war in self-defense for our national existence and for the sake of peace of an assured permanency. We have been obliged to adopt a submarine warfare to meet the declared intention of our enemies and the method of warfare adopted by them in contravention of international law.

"With all its efforts in principle to protect neutral life and property from damage as much as possible, the German Government recognized unreservedly in its memorandum of February 4 that the interests of neutrals might suffer from the submarine warfare. However, the American Government will also understand and appreciate that in the fight for existence which has been forced upon Germany by its adversaries and announced by them, it is the sacred duty of the Imperial Government to do all with its power to protect and save the lives of German subjects. If the Imperial Government were derelict in these, its duties, it would be guilty before God and history of the violation of those principles of highest humanity which are the foundation of every national existence.

Blames Adversaries.

"The case of the Lusitania shows with horrible clearness to what jeopardizing of human lives the manner of conducting war employed by our adversaries leads. In the most direct contradiction of international law, all distinctions between merchantmen and war vessels have been obliterated by the order to British merchantmen to arm themselves and to ram submarines, and the promise of rewards therefor, and neutrals who use merchantmen as travelers thereby have been exposed in an increasing degree to all the dangers of war.

Sparing Lusitania Would Have Endangered U-Boat.

"If the commander of the German submarine which destroyed the Lusitania had caused the crew and passengers to take to the boats before firing a torpedo this would have meant the sure destruction of his own vessel. After the experiences in sinking much smaller and less seaworthy vessels, it was to be expected that a mighty ship like the Lusitania would remain above water long enough even after the torpedoing to permit passengers to enter the ship's boats. Circumstances of a very peculiar kind, especially the presence on board of large quantities of highly explosive materials (word omitted, possibly "dissipated") this expectation. In addition, it may be pointed out that if the Lusitania had been spared thousands of cases of ammunition would have been sent to Germany's enemies and thereby thousands of German mothers and children robbed of bread winners.

"In the spirit of friendship wherewith the German nation has been imbued toward the Union and its inhabitants since the earliest days of its existence, the Imperial Government will always be ready to do all it can during the present war also to prevent the jeopardizing of lives of American citizens. The Imperial Government, therefore, repeats the assurances that American ships will not be hindered in the prosecution of legitimate shipping and the lives of American citizens in neutral vessels shall not be placed in jeopardy.

Wants Distinguishing Marks.

"In order to exclude any unforeseen dangers to American passenger steamers, made possible in view of the conduct of maritime war by Germany's adversaries. German submarines will be instructed to permit the free and safe passage of such passenger steamers when made recognizable by special markings and notified a reasonable time in advance. The Imperial Government, however, confidently hopes that the American Government will assume to guarantee that these vessels have no contraband on board, details of arrangement for the unhampered passage of these vessels to be agreed upon by the naval authorities of both sides.

"In order to furnish adequate facilities for travel across the Atlantic for American citizens the German Government submits for consideration a proposal to increase the number of available steamers by installing in passenger service a reasonable number of neutral steamers under the American flag, the exact number to be agreed upon under the same condition as the above mentioned American steamers.

U. S. Citizens Cannot Protect Ships Of Belligerents.

"The Imperial Government believes it can assume that in this manner adequate facilities for travel across the Atlantic Ocean can be afforded American citizens. There would, therefore, appear to be no compelling necessity for American citizens to travel to Europe in time of war on ships carrying an enemy flag. In particular the Imperial Government is unable to admit that American citizens can protect an enemy ship through the mere fact of their presence on board.

"Germany merely followed England's example when she declared part of the high sea an area of war. Consequently, accidents suffered by neutrals on enemy ships in this area of war cannot well be judged differently from accidents to which neutrals are at all times exposed at the seat of war on land when they betake themselves into dangerous localities in spite of previous warnings.

"If however, it should not be possible for the American Government to acquire an adequate number of neutral passenger steamers, the Imperial Government is prepared to interpose no objections to the placing under the American flag by the American Government of four enemy passenger steamers for passenger traffic between North America and England. Assurances of 'free and safe' passage for American passenger steamers would extend to apply under the identical pro-conditions to these formerly hostile passenger steamers.

Asks Good Offices Of Wilson.

"The President of the United States has declared his readiness, in a way deserving of thanks, to communicate and suggest proposals to the Government of Great Britain with particular reference to the alteration of maritime war. The Imperial Government will always be glad to make use of the good offices of the President and hopes that his efforts in the present case, as well as in the direction of the lofty ideal of the freedom of the seas, will lead to an understanding.

"The undersigned requests the Ambassador to bring the above to the knowledge of the American Government and avails himself of the opportunity to renew to his Excellency the assurance of his most distinguished consideration.

"Von Jagow."

SHOT FOR COWARDICE.

Berlin Reports Execution Of Eight Russian Officers.

Berlin (wireless via Sayville).—It is reported from Riga—on the Gulf of Riga, Baltic Coast—that eight Russian officers, including one major and three non-commissioned officers, were court-martialed and shot on June 10 for cowardice displayed in the face of the enemy.

THOMAS A. EDISON WILL HELP NAVY

Wizard's Genius at the Service of the Nation.

TO STUDY NEW WAR DEVICES

Remarkable Development Of Submarine and Other War Machines To Be Made Basis Of Investigation Of Devices To Meet Them.

West Orange, N. J. — Thomas A. Edison has accepted an invitation from Secretary Daniels to head an advisory board of civilian inventors for a Bureau of Invention and Development to be created in the Navy Department. His acceptance will go forward at once to Washington, where the new plans await word from the man "who can turn dreams into realities."

Mr. Daniels' idea of utilizing the inventive genius of Americans in and out of the military and naval service to meet conditions of warfare shown in the conflict on land and sea in Europe, is outlined in a letter written last Wednesday, asking Mr. Edison whether, as a patriotic service to his country, he would undertake the task of advising the proposed bureau. The plan is to have several men prominent in special lines of inventive research associated in the work.

Among the great problems to be laid before the investigators the Secretary mentioned submarine warfare, adding that he felt sure that with Mr. Edison's wonderful brain to help them the officers of the Navy would be able "to meet this new danger with new devices that will assure peace to our country by their effectiveness."

Edison Is Willing.

In announcing that he would gladly accept Secretary Daniels' invitation Mr. Edison said that he believed the proposal so important that it should be attended to now, at a time when the war in Europe was bringing before the public the importance of encouraging and developing ideas and inventions of Americans—especially officers and men of the Army and Navy.

LUSITANIA DESTROYER CAUGHT?

Boy Passenger On St. Paul Says Submarine Was Captured.

New York.—The German submarine which sank the Lusitania has been captured by the British in one of the English Channel nets and the officers and crew imprisoned.

This was the statement made by Charles Lewis, 15-year-old son of a partner in the firm of Lewis & Simmonds, of 581 Fifth avenue, who arrived with his aunt, Mrs. J. Simmonds, on the American liner St. Paul. Mrs. Simmonds corroborated the boy's story.

The crew were quietly placed in prison, and no mention was made of the capture, because the British Government feared an uprising of the people and a general public demand that the crew be hanged.

"The submarine was either the U-24 or the U-29, I can't remember which," said Lewis. "The officers after their capture admitted it was their boat which destroyed the Lusitania."

ALLIES LOSE 136 AIRCRAFT.

Majority Are Brought Down By Machine Gun Fire.

Berlin, June 28.—Occasionally announcement is made that "an aviator of the enemy" has been shot down, but such reports do not give an adequate idea of the extent of the war on aeroplanes.

According to the German official figures, supplemented to some extent by foreign newspaper reports, the Germans, Austrians and Turks have tile aircraft up to June 22. Of these the largest number, namely 57, were lost by the French. The English lost 47.

200,000 HORSES FOR ALLIES.

C. and O. Railroad Brings Animals From West For Shipment.

Hinton, W. Va.—Fifty men were added to the force required to handle the war horses fed and watered here on their way from the West to the seaboard.

The horses are brought in over the Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad, fully 200,000 of them having been handled since the European war began, according to the officers in charge. Veterinarians of the French and English Armies are located at the pens and examine every horse before it is sent to Newport News.

FREAKS OF A DAY'S NEWS.

Ten-year-old Willie Brown, of Jamison City, Pa., is eating his meals off the mantel. Willie's mother applied a slipper to his hip-pocket wherein Willie had a box of toy pistol caps, left over from the Fourth.

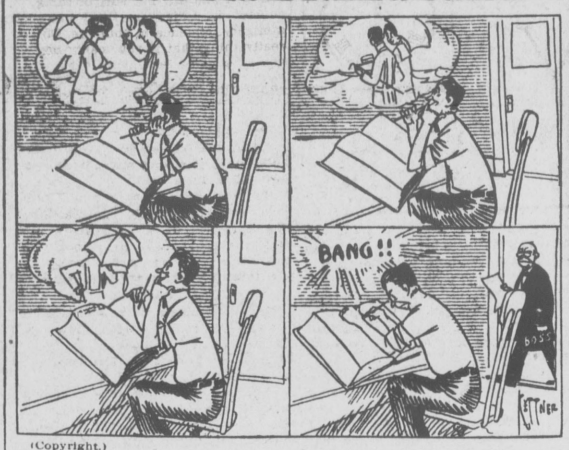
"Old Dobbin," the family horse of David Davidson, a wealthy retired merchant, was buried in Clarksburg, W. Va., in a specially built coffin. A tombstone will mark old Dobbin's grave.

A woman's scream following a fuse blow-out caused 30 women and six men to jump from a Portsmouth (N. H.), open trolley car traveling at a 20-mile speed. Severe bruises were the extent of the injuries.

Kansas farmers have gone back to beards. They say the skeeters are so bad this year they have to grow 'em for protection.

Governor ... erson, of Alabama, ve... ing bill, declaring ... by law.

MR. KILL JOY



(Copyright.)

THE ALABAMA IN GREAT DANGER

Fire Breaks Out on Battleship Close to Magazine.

MANY ABOARD AT TIME

Hour's Hard Work Required To Extinguish the Fire—Callers Quickly Hustled Ashore.

Philadelphia.—Five hundred visitors were aboard the battleship Alabama, flagship of Rear-Admiral Helm, commander of the reserve fleet, at League Island Sunday afternoon, when fire was discovered under the forward turret of 13-inch guns and dangerously close to the magazines.

Immediately the reverberant sound of an alarm gong began booming through the big craft, whereat the crew divided itself, without undue excitement, into two parts, one-half fighting the flames and the other hustling the outsiders down the gang plank.

Fortunately (for there was enough gunpowder aboard the ship to blow her into smithereens) the fire was discovered by a jack tar of the starboard watch before it had gained much headway. However, it took an hour of stiff work on the part of the sailors to subdue the flames, which at one time were so threatening that a squad of men were ordered to stand by and be ready to flood the magazines.

In an incredibly short time every body but the crew were ashore, while those aboard, tense, perfectly conscious of the danger, fought the fire with a concentration and precision. Their efforts were directed by Lieut. W. C. McCracken, in command of the ship.

The smoke at first was so dense that the exact location of the flames was difficult to find. All the electrical currents in the vessel were shut off soon as the the discovery was made, so that the firefighters would not be in danger of receiving shocks. The men used portable lights, crawling in and out of the manhole-like openings of the turret and working in shifts.

The Alabama only recently returned from patrol duty off the Virginia Capes and her magazines were loaded to the beam with ammunition. Rear-Admiral Helm was not aboard when the fire occurred, but upon returning and learning of the way the jackies behaved he was quick to commend them.

It is believed the fire started through a short circuit.

WILSON PLANNING REPLY.

Secretary Of State Lansing To Prepare All Data.

Cornish, N. H.—President Wilson Monday received from the State Department the official text of the latest German note on submarine warfare and immediately began consideration of his reply.

He instructed Secretary Lansing to prepare a memorandum on the diplomatic problems involved and will not send a rejoinder until he has conferred with the Secretary of State.

It became known after the President had read the note that he does not look upon the situation as critical, but that at the same time he is not inclined to underestimate the possibilities of the problem presented to him and is determined firmly to uphold the dignity of the United States.

TURKS BOMBARD ALLY CAMPS.

Great Fire Started In Environs, Constantinople Reports.

Constantinople, via London.—The following official statement was issued at the Turkish War Office:

"Our Anatolian batteries, which had moved forward, successfully bombarded enemy camps at Teke Burun, on the frontier near Seddul Bahr and an infantry division which was advancing. A great fire broke out in the environs of Teke Burun."

PRUSSIAN LOSS 1,504,523.

Eleven Months' Total Doesn't Include Navy Lists.

Berne.—The last 16 Prussian casualty lists contain the names of 94,747 officers and men killed and wounded, making the total Prussian losses to the end of June 1,504,523. This does not include 164 Saxon casualty lists, 198 Bavarian lists, 211 Wurttemberg lists and 36 navy lists. Of 40,000 German national school teachers under arms, 4,900 have been killed in battle.

GERMANS GIVE UP WEST AFRICA

Surrender Unconditionally to General Botha.

THE CAMPAIGN WAS BRIEF

Former Commander Of Boer Forces Leads the Operations Against German Southwest Africa and Achieves Success.

Pretoria, South Africa (via London).—General Botha, commander of the forces of the Union of South Africa, has accepted the surrender of all German military forces in German Southwest Africa. The Germans surrendered unconditionally following the issuance of General Botha's ultimatum which expired at 5 o'clock Thursday evening. With the exception of the necessary army of occupation the citizen army will be brought home as quickly as possible.

After suppressing the rebellion against British authority in the Union of South Africa, General Botha took command of British operations against German Southwest Africa and headed an invasion of that territory late in February. His operations were reported to be uniformly successful.

The forces under his command captured Olymbingue on May 4. Two days later it was announced that he had occupied the important railway junction of Karibib and other stations after a march of 35 miles over a waterless waste, during which the troops suffered severely from heat, thirst and hunger.

The road to Windhoek, capital of the German territory, was opened by the occupation of Keetmanshop. Windhoek was taken May 13 without opposition on the part of the German forces. Martial law was proclaimed throughout the conquered territory.

Reports from London recently have stated that the surrender of all the German forces was expected soon. British military experts have contended that General Botha has conducted a masterly campaign.

German Southwest Africa is located on the west coast of Africa, extending from the Orange River to the Cunene River, about 900 miles. It lies between Portuguese West Africa and Cape Colony, extending eastward to the British sphere. The area is 322,450 square miles. The population is 79,556, chiefly Hottentots and bushmen. The European population in 1913 was 14,816, of whom 12,292 were Germans. The military force, including police, is given in the latest reports as 2,992.

200 SHELLS TO KILL ONE TURK.

Constantinople Calls Bombardment Of Gallipoli Forts Futile.

Constantinople, via wireless to Berlin and London.—Bombardment of Turkish positions on the Gallipoli Peninsula by a warship again has proved futile, according to a statement issued at the Turkish War Office. The communication follows:

"Saturday afternoon an enemy cruiser of the Nelson type, protected by four torpedo boats, appeared before Gaba Tepe (near the tip of the peninsula) and fired 200 shells at our positions without success. The Turks lost one killed and two wounded. Several of our shells struck the ship and forced it to withdraw."

FRANCE NEEDS $1,400,000,000.

Issue of War Bonds Will Be Increased $200,000,000.

Paris.—The Minister of Finance, M. Ribot, introduced in the Chamber of Deputies a bill raising the limit of issue of national defense bonds from $1,200,000,000 as fixed in the law of May 18 to $1,400,000,000, subscriptions already have exceeded the previous limit by $30,000,000. The French public in 11 months has taken $1,680,000,000 of national bonds.

CANADA ON LOOKOUT.

Fear Of Submarines Brings Notice To Shipmasters.

Ottawa, Ontario.—As a result of rumors that German submarines might attempt to cross the Atlantic Ocean, the Government notified the masters of vessels in Eastern Canadian waters to report to Halifax any suspicious craft they sight. Skippers on the Pacific Coast were instructed similarly to report to Esquimault. The official notice says sharp lookout must be kept.

ALLIES GAIN TIME BY RUSSIAN STAND

Check Given to Austrians Prevents German Offensive.

FOR A NEW CAMPAIGN

Attacks In Woevre, Heralded As General Movement, Cease—Assistance Sent Archduke Ferdinand In Southern Poland.

London.—The check which, the Russians have imposed on Archduke Joseph Ferdinand's army in Southern Poland and the additional strain which this has placed on the German General von Mackensen's army to the right has postponed, it is believed in military circles here, the threatened German offensive in the west and there is now a possibility that the Allies will be the first to take the offensive.

In support of this it is pointed out that the attacks by the German Crown Prince's army in the Woevre, which the German press announced was the commencement of a general movement forward, have ceased and what fighting is going on along the western front consists of artillery engagements and a few isolated attacks and counter-attacks by infantry, which make little or no difference in the position of the opposing forces.

So far as the Germans are concerned, military observers assert they are bound to carry out their offensive against the Russians until there is some decisive engagement, such as the capture of the Lublin-Cholm railway, which, it is asserted, would have been in their hands before now if the Austrians advancing toward the city had not been driven back.

Reports from neutral sources are to the effect that to make good their efforts against the Russians the Germans are moving troops which were intended for the western front to the east.

There is no confirmation of the reported Italian victory on the Corsio plateau, but dispatches from Rome say the Italian troops are making good progress in their work of capturing the mountains around Triest, which they hope to take before commencing the advance on the city itself, thus avoiding a bombardment of the town, which is largely inhabited by their compatriots.

British Regain Trenches.

Paris.—The following official communication was issued by the War Office:

"In the region to the north of Arras our troops completed the dislodgment of the enemy from certain elements of the trenches, where he had been able to maintain himself along a line which we originally took on July 8.

"To the north of the station at Souchez an enemy counter-attack, delivered during the night, was repulsed.

"Upon other sections of the front violent cannonades are reported, in the region of Nieuport, in the sector of the Aisne, as well as in Lorraine, in the forest of Lepretre, and near the Moncel bridge.

Attacks Met At Souchez.

Berlin, via London.—The German Army headquarters staff gave out the following official statement:

"North of Ypres the English repeated their attempts of July 6 to take possession of our position on the canal. The attack failed, with heavy loss to the enemy.

"Due north of Souchez, on the Ablain, the French made an attack in the afternoon, which met with a German attack. The fighting continues.

"A French attack on Fricourt, south of Albert, was easily repulsed. A trench captured from the enemy the night before last northwest of the Beausejour farm was lost on the following morning.

"Between Ailley and Apremont French hand-grenade assaults were successful.

"In the forest of Lepretre an attack which was prepared for by heavy artillery fire broke down in front of our new positions. The enemy's loss was heavy. An assault upon our position southeast of Sondernach and southeast of Muenster was beaten off.

"Our airmen attacked station buildings at Gerardmer.

"The situation is unchanged in the eastern theatre.

"In the southeastern theatre a local fight has taken place in the region south of Krasniostav (34 miles south of Lublin), which everywhere was in our favor."

TO HAVE BIG BIRTHDAY PARTY.

Governor Capper Invites All Children In Topeka.

Topeka, Kan. — Governor Capper will be 50 years old next Wednesday and has invited all children under 16 years in Topeka and Kansas to be his guests on that day at a monster birthday party. He has leased all the moving-picture theatres in Topeka for the day for the entertainment of his guests.

SULTAN AGAIN REPORTED DEAD.

Roman Paper Receives Word, Paris Announces.

Paris.—La Liberte says that the Idea Nazionale of Rome has received the following note revised by the censor: "News from Athens and Sofia advises us that the Sultan has been dead several days and that the young Turks are hiding the news, fearing political complications."

The English language is spoken by more than 120,000,000 persons.

HOLT'S BOMB WELL TIMED

When Steamer Arrived At Halifax, After Delay Due To Storm, Flames Had Reached Into Second Hold, But Danger Is Past.

Halifax, N. S.—A bomb placed aboard the Atlantic Transport liner Minnehaha probably while she lay at her pier in New York caused the explosion and fire at sea, in the opinion of the officers of the steamer which put in here for examination.

The explosion occurred in No. 3 hold and was of terrific force, shaking the vessel from stem to stern. Those of the crew who were forward at the time were fairly stunned by the shock and two sailors were hurled into the air. Flames followed quickly and for two days and two nights the crew battled heroically to save the ship.

There is no doubt in the minds of the officers that Erich Muenter, alias Frank Holt, or confederates, were responsible for the explosion, which occurred at 4.15 o'clock on the afternoon of July 7, the date upon which Muenter predicted that some vessel, of the name of which he appeared uncertain, would be destroyed.

The plans were frustrated by the fact that the weapon of destruction was placed with miscellaneous freight forward and so was separated by stout bulkheads from an enormous cargo of ammunition, which, with other inflammable munitions of war intended for the Allies.

OVER 100,000,000 IN U. S.

Population Increased 1,698,000 Last Year, Officials Estimate.

Washington.—The population of continental United States has passed the 100,000,000 mark. Estimates made by the United States Treasury Department place the number of inhabitants of the nation at 100,725,0... This was a gain of 142,000 for ... The increase for last year is estimated at ...000.

While the nation's population has been growing by leaps and bounds, so has the amount of money in circulation. The Treasury Department statement shows that on July 1 the per capita circulation was $35.59, against $34.53 on July 1, 1914. On July 1 there were in circulation $3,585,140,636, against $3,419,168,368 a year ago, and $816,281,000 on January 1, 1879. The largest circulating medium is gold certificates, of which there are $1,076,627,759. The amount of national bank notes in circulation is $786,643,647.

SWITZERLAND TO ISSUE LOAN.

$20,000,000 Needed To Cover Cost Of Mobilization.

Berne, Switzerland, via London.—The Swiss Government decided to issue a new loan of $20,000,000 to cover the cost of mobilization. The loan will bear 4½ per cent. interest and will be issued at 96½.

In the year 1913 120,000 persons left the United States with the intention of settling in Canada, compared with 140,143 in 1912.

LOVE in a HURRY

by GELETT BURGESS

ILLUSTRATED by RAY WALTERS

COPYRIGHT BY GELETT BURGESS

SYNOPSIS.

—5—

Hall Bonistelle, artist-photographer, prepares for the day's work in his studio. He is reminded by Flodie Fisher, his assistant, of a party he is to give in the studio that night, and warned that his business is in bad financial shape. Mr. Doremus, attorney and justice of the peace, calls and informs Hall that his Uncle John's will has left him $4,000,000 on condition that he marry before his twenty-eighth birthday, which begins at midnight that night. Mrs. Rena Royalton calls at the studio and Hall asks her to marry him at once. She spars for time, but finally agrees to give him an answer at the party that night. Miss Carolyn Dallys calls.

CHAPTER IV—Continued.

Hall had gone into a momentary reverie. In that day-dream he had already lived three years with Carolyn, traveled abroad, even to Constantinople, had seen her entertain grand dukes on his yacht, had fought two or three duels with offensive Italian officers on her account. They had ridden horseback up California canyons. Just now they were back in New York. There was even a little Hall Bonistelle—

"Here! Wake up!"

He was suddenly jerked back into the present, with Carolyn now seated on a couch, impatiently staring at him. He smiled self-consciously.

"What's the matter with you, Hall?" she asked, looking at him queerly. "You haven't got a hang-over or anything, have you? I didn't think you doped."

He laughed nervously. "I suppose you fascinate me, Carolyn."

She gave a whoop of joy. "Me, uncle?" She pointed inquiringly at her breast. "Say, Hall, old chap, pass the molasses. We women just eat it up, you know! Makes us fat. I need a lot of it, Exit headache!"

This was hopeless for Hall. He must get serious, or there would be no managing a proposal. Or, perhaps—her manner gave him the cue—wouldn't she be more amenable to a humorous offer? "Try it!" said his intuition. He walked up to her.

"Carolyn, see here, how would you like it if you thought I'd lain awake all last night thinking about you—yes, and the night before, and all last week!"

"Fine! I feel better already. Too good to be true, though. Did you, really?" She rumpled his hair affectionately.

"I certainly did. The fact is, Carolyn, I'm pretty desperate about you."

Carolyn winked. "Easy now—easy!" she said calmly.

"That's right though! I've got a case of Carolyn Dallys good and plenty. It's begun to hurt, girl; d'you know it?"

Carolyn rose, yawning. "Oh, well, if you're going to be silly, Hall, I think I'd better be going. How about these proofs, anyway?"

"Proofs be darned! You're not going—not till I settle this thing. Shall I bare my breast and let you give it the stroke, smiling? Or do you prefer to administer an opiate?"

He dropped the mock-heroic pose and took up the blunt-sincere. He walked over to her and took her hand. She had no objections whatever, apparently. "Carolyn, it's an honest fact, I want you!"

"Mr. Bonistelle, am I really to understand that you are proposing to me?" Carolyn smilingly looked him in the eye.

"Oh, I suppose you think it's a joke, just because I don't speak in blank verse."

"Well, I'll be darned! I believe the man's serious!"

She said nothing for a moment, narrowing her eyes and looking at him with the same amused tolerant expression. Then she spoke: "Well, Hall, it strikes me you must be pretty sure of me to do it in a two-step, like this. Why, usually they crawl all over the carpet."

Hall interrupted her: "Oh, don't Carolyn! Please don't!"

Carolyn's face changed. "You don't actually mean it, honey?" she asked anxiously, putting a hand on his arm.

"Mean it! Why, Carolyn, of course I mean it! It's no use, I can't make it theatrical. You have a sense of humor; so have I. Perhaps a girl ought to be entitled to a little fireworks on such an occasion—or even poetry—I'll try it if you insist, you know—but, somehow, I can't take myself so seriously." She withdrew her hand frowning. "Oh, that doesn't mean that I don't take you seriously, Carolyn, or rather that I don't want to—I mean—confound it, I'm not conceited enough to convince myself that I'm even a little bit worth your while."

"Well, then, try to convince me, why don't you?"

"That's what I'm trying to do, girl! Lord, Carolyn, there's no use in your not believing; you must believe it! I want you something fierce, really I do! I want you the way a little kid wants ice cream—the way a girl wants a new Easter hat—"

"Heavens, is it really as bad as that?" She turned away. "Oh, Hall, really, you know, you're too ridiculous!"

"Oh, I'm the clown with the dying baby, all right. I laugh and joke while my heart is breaking. Lord, I'm as merry as a man with a broken leg. I just plain want to marry you, Carolyn, that's all. Is that so hard to understand? Try and get it through your head, will you? I want to so bad that I'm making a fool of myself. Why the deuce don't you laugh?"

But Carolyn's smile had died. She only nodded and shook hands with him. "Say, Hall, you're all right!" she said, blushing slightly. "Heavens, I never thought you could do it like that and get away with it. Come over here and sit down. We'll talk it over." She led him to the couch. He followed her with docility, and sat down beside her.

"Now," she announced, "let's begin over again. I'm not sure I get you. I had no idea you were really in earnest, honest! If you have anything important to say to me, Hall Bonistelle, I'll give you just five minutes of my valuable time."

"Don't tease me any more, Carolyn," he implored. "Give me my answer!"

"Answer to what?" She stared at him wide-eyed.

"Oh, I suppose you are so accustomed to being proposed to that you forget about it the moment it's over; but really, Carolyn, I'm in earnest. I want you. This is the most important thing that has ever happened to me. If you don't accept me—I don't know what I'll do. It will ruin me. Carolyn, will you say yes?"

She shook her head. No, Hall, I won't."

"Carolyn, don't play with me, please. I won't take no for an answer, I tell you. I've got to have you. Don't you care for me at all, Carolyn?"

Carolyn looked him over again and said, "Oh, yes," with a drawl. "Why shouldn't I? You're good-looking—and clever—and—oh, all sorts of things. Yes, I like you all right."

"Oh, don't guy me, Carolyn. I've got to know—immediately. Don't say no!"

"Trying to take me by storm, eh? No use, Hall, old chap!"

Hall jumped up scowling. "Then it's no?"

"See here, Hall, don't be silly. Let me get my breath, won't you? Give me a little time to decide. Really, you know, you are forcing it horribly."

"How much time do you want?"

"How much do I get?"

"Till—can you make up your mind by tonight?"

"Oh, I say, you are in a hurry! If I can't, then I suppose my option expires?"

"Oh, don't take it that way—only—hang it, I just can't wait."

Carolyn rose and smoothed down her dress. "At midnight, then—as the clock in the old belfry strikes the fatal hour?" She struck an attitude.

"Oh, not midnight—no, let's see—earlier than that—I can't possibly wait

"If You Don't Accept Me, — I Don't Know What I'll Do."

till midnight, you know. Some time in the evening. You're coming to my party, of course."

"I suppose I'll have to, to bring my answer. You seem to want me to do most of the work in this affair."

Hall looked at her reproachfully. "Oh, come now! You know I've got to be here—I've invited a lot of people."

"All right, then. I shall run all the way with my hair down, and jump into your lap, Hall, and whisper 'Yes'—or 'No'—or 'Yes!'" She accented the speech with an absurd gesture of her forefinger.

"I wish you'd take it a little more seriously, Carolyn, honestly I do. I tell you it's a mighty serious thing to me!" He shook his head thoughtfully. "Why, it will change my whole life! It will develop me, make me do things I have never done before! It will give me a thousand opportunities I've always wanted—"

Carolyn laid her hand on his arm. "Wait a minute, please!" she said. "I've always known I was an awfully nice girl and all that sort of thing, of course; but I didn't realize I was such a mighty influence in your life. Do you really think that if you marry me it's going to make all that difference to you?"

"Why, I'll be another person! We'll have a glorious time, Carolyn! We'll travel and we'll go—"

Again she interrupted him. "See here, Hall, I haven't any money; you know that, don't you?"

He was properly indignant. "By jove, you don't think I'm that kind of a man, do you! I don't care whether you have or not." He waxed properly heroic. "Good Lord, Carolyn, do you think I would marry for money?"

"Well, then, I don't see—"

He looked about the studio fatuously. "Oh, I'll—I'll work hard, you know. I'm sure I can earn enough. In fact I have splendid prospects, Carolyn, really splendid!"

She gave him another of her long curious glances through half-closed lids. "You certainly are attractive this morning, Hall. Too darned attractive! I almost believe I'll say yes, after all! But no, I must think it over. I don't want to be hypnotized, you know. Good-by, Hall, I'm going." For a scant moment she paused, hesitating, self-conscious, as she looked at him with an expression that was seldom seen on her face. Then she took his hand impulsively. "Oh, Hall, dear—I thought it was all a joke at first—just your fooling—that's why I was so horrid. But now—" Then, as Hall attempted to draw her nearer she sprang away, once more proud and cynical. "Don't you be too sure of me, though! I may see the funny side of it again, tonight!"

"By jove, I don't see how I can wait till then," he replied bravely, encircling her waist. "Say, Carolyn—"

His lips were almost upon hers—not quite. She burst into laughter as she sprang away. "Oh, no, Hall, nothing like that! I've got a long way to go, my dear, before I'm ready for the bunny-hug! You go to work, and let me ponder. Fare-thee-well!" Then, without waiting for an answer, she floated out of the studio.

In the office she came face to face with Flodie. Carolyn stopped and looked at her keenly.

"Why, Miss Fisher," she said, "you ought to get some fresh air, d'you know it? You need a change. You're so pale." Her intent was kind, but to poor Flodie, who had waited in agony for her to leave, it was infuriating. She looked up, with her white face still whiter.

"I'm so sorry I frightened you!" Flodie gave a sarcastic smile.

Carolyn stopped, as surprised as if a woolly lamb had bitten her. She looked Flodie up, she looked Flodie down. Then merrily she laughed. "Good for you! Always speak up, little one! Be bright and pleasant. It makes customers like you!"

Flodie met her smile for smile. "Thank you so much! And now, would you mind telling me how to like customers?"

Carolyn laughed again. "Well," she said, "I may not be a customer very long. And then perhaps you'll like me!"

Flodie bounced her fountain pen down on the desk and jumped up, eyes snapping. Into the studio she walked. Hall was heading for the dark room; she stopped him with a tragic "Well?"

"What d'you think!" he answered. "She wants to think it over, too!"

"She didn't accept you, really?" Flodie gasped.

"No, took it as a joke. Liked it, though. What the purple deuce am I going to do?" He looked at his watch. "Here it is nearly eleven o'clock already, and nothing decided yet! Why, I daren't even buy a ring!"

At the word, Flodie gave a sudden gasp, and her hand flew to her heart. "Oh, I wish I could help you!" she sighed.

He smiled patronizingly and nodded. "Yes, I wish you could!" He started for the door of the dark room and paused. "You can't recommend anyone else, can you, Flodie? If I could only find someone who would say 'yes' and have it over, I could go right ahead!"

She gave him such a look! But the hopelessness of it kept her dumb. Down went her eyes to shut the tears out; Flodie turned away, pretending that it was absolutely necessary that the Spanish chair be moved two inches to the right.

"Say, Flo, you think up some way to beat this game, will you?" With that, Hall shut himself into the dark room.

Into the chair Flodie sank, staring at space, deep in thought. Her fingers worked together nervously, her brow was puckered. How blind men were! Deaf and dumb and blind and half-witted! She could not offer herself, she loved him too well. Oh, never until today did she realize how much Hall meant to her! Now to lose him—oh, if he were really in love she might bear it—but to have him to go like this—look at everyone and not see her—it was insulting—she felt numb at the cheapness, the degradation of it. No, she was helpless—the greater the opportunity the less could she avail herself of it. But wasn't there any way of showing him, she wondered; couldn't she make him feel her? Surely she couldn't amount to much, after all, if she had so little magnetism, but she felt drugged and helpless. Her wits were going.

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

Chicago's Charity.

Chicago yearly spends on its county poor relief fund over $270,000.

ANOTHER NAME FOR ROGUERY

Aim of Some People to Acquire Reputation for Shrewdness—Novel Trick of Wealthy Old Lady.

It seems to be the aim of some people to acquire a reputation for shrewdness, which in many cases is only another name for roguery. Such people take a delight in tricking their friends as well as enemies, like the wealthy old lady who occupied her leisure in making patchwork quilts, which she regularly donated to the annual church fairs. They were hideous things, and as nobody would buy them, they were apt to be raffled off in ignominious fashion at the close of the fair, much to the chagrin of the old lady.

One day, just before the fair time, this old lady sent for her lawyer, and had him add a codicil to her will, bequeathing twenty-five dollars to each and every person who should buy a quilt at the church fair. The lawyer assured her that her injunctions to strict secrecy should be faithfully observed, but it was noticed that a sister of the lawyer bought the silk quilt on the very first day of the fair for six years.

When the old lady died the lawyer came smilingly forward with six quilts and his sister, to claim the sum of $150. But he was tricked in turn, as the old lady had neatly cut the codicil from the will!

A girl always tells a young man she can cook—and she always tells other girls that she can't.

INTERNATIONAL SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON

(By E. O. SELLERS, Acting Director of Sunday School Course, The Moody Bible Institute of Chicago.)

LESSON FOR JULY 18

SOLOMON CHOOSES WISDOM.

LESSON TEXT—I Kings 3:4-15.

GOLDEN TEXT—The fear of Jehovah is the beginning of wisdom. Prov. 9:10 R. V.

Last week we had the story of a young man whose childhood was unrestrained and ungoverned, who proved to be a sad failure, unable to govern the kingdom he so much desired. Today, by contrast, we study the life of a younger brother, who, under better influences, chose the way that leads to true success. Emphasize therefore the fact that this Sunday is "Decision Day."

I. **Solomon's Part** (vv. 3-9) (1) **Preparation** (v. 3). Solomon was looking out of the open gateway of life. Still the text suggests that there was preparation for his hearing of God's wonderful promise, "Ask what I shall give thee." (a) He "loved the Lord" (v. 3). It was a wonderful kingdom David had bequeathed to his son, enough to entice any young man, yet it was in the "statutes of David" and in the worship of Jehovah that Solomon had his chief delight. (b) He "went to Gibeon" (v. 4) because there at the tabernacle (the temple was not yet built) Jehovah particularly manifested himself to the people (I Chron. 21:29; Ex. 29:42, 43 R. V.). The people were still adhering to the ordinance found in Ex. 20:24.

(2) **Presentation** (v. 4). He offered "burnt offerings," a thousand, when legally one would have sufficed. The tabernacle was a type of Christ (John 1:14 R. V. and John 14:6) and each of the one thousand sacrifices also pointed forward to the Christ. The Christian has a better ground whereon to approach God (Heb. 10:1-22) than that of countless sacrifices of rams and bulls.

(3) **Revelation** (v. 5). God appeared to Solomon in a dream, we have a better revelation in Jesus and the inspired Word, still it was a real appearance to him as subsequent events prove. (Gen. 28:12, 13; Matt. 1:20; Acts 18:9, 10). Scientists themselves confess that they know comparatively little about dreams. That God can and does even in modern times give us revelations of truth by such means is witnessed by the book by the late Dr. A. J. Gordon, "How Christ Came to Church." That dream transformed a pastor. Dreams are, however, most probably the "concentrated essence of the main stream of waking thoughts." Visions furnish ideals and inspirations. Let the church keep before itself the vision of a perfect church, world and city of God. "Life is no dream, but life is nothing without great dreams."—Doctor Cope.

(4) **Position** (vv. 6, 7). In reply to God's wonderful permission to Solomon, the setting before him of his infinite resources, Solomon first of all acknowledged his debt to David, his father. God's kindness, his faithfulness and "bounty" (marg.) to David had been according to the manner of his walking in "uprightness of heart"; and to crown that kindness, he, Solomon, is "the son to sit on his throne." This acknowledgment involved a definite obligation or service for which Solomon felt his unworthiness. It is such a spirit that God delights to honor and in response to it he has set the infinite resources of his power (John 14:13, 14; 15:7; 15:16; 16:23, 24; Mark 11:24; I John 3:22; 5:14, 15). Solomon was perhaps twenty-one years of age yet in God's sight he is but "a little child"—teachable, obedient, trusting.

(5) **Petition** (vv 8, 9). Seeing the greatness of the responsibility now resting (v. 8) upon him Solomon's plea is for wisdom. Already he had shown that he had in him the root of true wisdom (Prov. 1:7 and Golden Text). Solomon seemed to realize his responsibility, first to God and then to the people, for he said, "Who is able to judge this Thy great people" R. V. This is the true and right relation of duty, public or private, God first, the people afterward. Solomon asked for a "hearing heart" (see R. V. marg.). Such a request was of more value than great riches (Prov. 3:13-18) and was in line with his father David's petition (I Chron. 22:12; 29:19); another suggestion as to how fathers should pray for their sons. Christians may pray this same prayer (James 1:5-7) and in addition have the promise of One, the Holy Spirit, who shall guide them into all truth (John 16:13). It is the Spirit's work to impart wisdom, and thus equipped the Christian is not overwhelmed by a sense of his inefficiency or his responsibility. In its last analysis this petition is for the glory of God, and as such must prevail (Jas. 4:2, 3). It represents the highest form of wisdom, of moral integrity and discernment.

II. **God's Part**, vv. 10-15. (1) **His Pleasure** (vv. 10, 11). Solomon had not asked for self, for pleasure nor for earthly power and hence God's delight. God delights in an intelligent prayer (Prov. 15:8). It is a greater thing to make a speech that pleases God than one to please man. Verse eleven tells of some of the things Solomon might have asked for, and which doubtless many of us would have asked under the same circumstances.

(2) **His Performance** (v. 12). But Solomon made a more wise choice, hence God's pleasure to do not only all he had asked, according to his human words, but more also (Eph. 3:20). His name has become a proverb, synonymous with the greatest wisdom (v. 28, Ch. 4:29-34; 5:12, etc.). Seeking what seemed to be the minor thing God gave him the best (Matt. 6:33; Rom. 8:32; C[illegible] and "that which thou [illegible]

MARYLAND NEWS IN SHORT ORDER

The Latest Gleanings From All Over the State.

TOLD IN SHORT PARAGRAPHS

Evidently roasted to death, the body of Marcus Jones, aged about 45 years, was found wedged between the frame work of the cabin and the engine of the tug Champlain, at Havre de Grace. It is believed that Jones was intoxicated and fell while trying to board the boat. The body was in such a position that it required two hours to extricate it. Coroner Joseph Hamburger deemed an inquest unnecessary. Jones, who is from Pennsylvania, has been working on the Spesutia Island farm of General Murray Vandiver.

A small cyclone struck the southeastern suburbs of Hagerstown, and while it did little damage, it played some unusual freaks. It came suddenly and with such fury that it caught a cart loaded with stone and overturned it upon Edward Henson. Trees were entirely denuded of leaves and large limbs were wrenched off. A boy was picked up bodily, carried 10 or 15 yards and set down on his feet uninjured.

A United States flag 137 years old, the property of a direct descendant of Capt. William Hollis, of Maryland, for whom it was made in 1778 and who served in the American Army in the Revolutionary War, has attracted much attention at Bedford, Pa., where it has recently been displayed. It contains 13 stars, is hand-made and is the property of Capt. A. I. Lyon, a great-great-grandson of Captain Hollis.

A naval board of investigation has been appointed to inquire into the cause of the explosion, of prismatic powder, used as a fertilizer on the Naval Academy dairy farm at Gambrill, 12 miles from Annapolis, in which two men were killed. The board consists of Commander L. M. Nulton, Civil Engineer D. L. Johnson, and Lieutenant Commander T. L Whitman.

The Standard Oil Company is erecting four new buildings in connection with its plant in the Narrows at Cumberland at a cost of $45,000. The largest, the filling room, will be 75 by 40 feet. All the buildings are of concrete, brick and steel. The improvements include a concrete wall 15 feet high along Wills creek, a distance of 300 feet.

The Jonathan White family held a reunion at the old Beckman burying ground, near Mountain Lake Park, and organized an association to hold an annual family reunion. There were 57 members of the family present, coming from Grafton and Terra Alta, W. Va., and Cumberland, Oakland, Mountain Lake Park, Deer Park and Loch Lynn Heights, Md.

Esther Wilt, who was accidentally shot to death by her father, George Wilt, was buried at Oakland. The Wilt family lives near the corporate limits. Miss Wilt saw rats in the chicken pen and called her father to bring the shotgun. As he came running, he stumbled and the weapon was discharged. Miss Wilt received the entire load in her breast.

As the result of an automobile collision near Antietam, Charles Wisecarver is in Charlestown Hospital with three fractured ribs, broken collarbone and injured back. The car, belonging to Maxwell Carter, struck a tree and fell down a twelve-foot ravine. Carter and two women were bruised.

The Queen City Brick and Tile Company, Cumberland, of which I. Blaine White is president, has been awarded the contract by the city of Washington, D. C., to furnish between 800,000 and 1,000,000 brick for paving purposes.

The County Commissioners of Somerset county fixed the tax rate at $1.12½. The rate is .01½ less than that of 1914. The assessable basis on personal and real property, $7,931,204, is about $136,000 less than last year's.

Charles A. Morton, formerly of Baltimore, an iron molder employed in a Hagerstown foundry, and who resided near Williamsport, was struck and killed by a train near Williamsport.

Frederick W. Davis, of Romney, W. Va., was struck by Baltimore and Ohio passenger train, No. 3, while walking on the track, in Cumberland, and was instantly killed.

The board of visitors of St. John's College, Annapolis, at a meeting, elected Prof. S. S. Handy, principal of the High School at Easton, to become the head of the department of English at the college. Professor Handy will succeed Prof. F. Stanwood Cobb, who resigned.

Misses Lena C. Van Bibber, Ella V. Ricker, Annie B. Carman and Mabel Durham have resigned as teachers at the Belair High School. Misses Van Bibber and Ricker will take up work at New York University.

Thomas, the eight-year-old son of Peter Kenny, of Frostburg, was struck by an automobile driven by Conrad Brod, while playing on Main street, Frostburg, and the boy's skull was fractured in two places. He was taken to the Miners' Hospital.

Edward Hackley, of Harpers Ferry, fell over a 50-foot cliff near the clubhouse on Loudoun Mountain and was found unconscious Monday morning at the foot of the cliff by his brother, [illegible] Hackley. He fractured three [illegible] was badly shaken up.

STATE

FOR BETTER FARMING.

Baltimore Chamber Of Commerce Appoints a Committee.

J. Collin Vincent, T. Murray Maynadier and J. Barry Mahool, members of the Baltimore Chamber of Commerce, have been named as a committe by that trade body to take steps to encourage intensive farming in Maryland. In furtherance of the policy this committee has issued a circular outlining its purposes and the help the committee would like to receive in aiding along the work it has undertaken. This says, in part:

"Edgar D. Eddy, chief seed inspector of Canada, says, 'Each year the yield and quality of the principal crops are not only of special interest to the farmer, but are matters of national concern.'

"It is, therefore, of utmost importance that methods be followed that will produce maximum yields of highest quality. One of the principal factors toward this end is the use of good seed. In order that land may give the best returns for the cultivation received, it is essential that the seed be clean, strong in vitality and of a variety of strain suitable to the conditions under which it is to be grown. Experiments have repeatedly shown that certain varieties of grain give the largest yield in particular districts. In order to obtain best results it is important to study varieties and select those best adapted to the soil and climatic conditions under which they are to be grown.

"In this a country agent can assist. Many of us know that similar conditions as aforementioned exist in Maryland, and we have weed pests that should be eradicated, viz: Garlic, darnel, cheat, smut, wild carrot, cockle, wild mustard, wild parsely and fox tail that come to market in our wheat. These, if absent, would not only improve the quality and reputation of our own Southern wheat, but would also increase the contents of the farmers' pocketbook, and such data as quoted from Canada should impress the importance of what it would mean to this State if we had 23 agents at work daily throughout the year getting acquainted with the farmers and putting before the farmer the best expert advice to be gotten in these United States. Would not such work show results little dreamed of? We think so. George B. Cook, State Superintendent of Education of Arkansas, says, regarding the profitable farming campaign in that State:

"'This campaign has awakened our people along the most practical lines of economic benefit, and has brought together on the basis of cordial sympathy and co-operation many of the leaders in various activities—all working for the public benefit.'

"This is what it will do in Maryland if support is given the State agent, G. H. Alford, whose headquarters are at College Park."

POSTOFFICE INCREASES.

Salaries Advance In Twenty-Two Offices—Four Reduced.

Washington.—Postmaster - General Burleson announced the following changes in salaries of Maryland postmasters:

Increases — Cambridge, $2,500 to $2,600; Centerville, $2,000 to $2,100; Chestertown, $2,300 to $2,400; Easton, $2,500 to $2,600; Elkton, $2,000 to $2,100; Federalsburg, $1,800 to $1,900; Forest Glen, $1,400 to $1,500; Greensboro, $1,200 to $1,400; Hampstead, $1,100 to $1,200; Hancock, $1,600 to $1,700; La Plata, $1,300 to $1,400; Middletown, $1,100 to $1,200; Millington, $1,300 to $1,400; Oakland, $2,100 to $2,200; Preston, $1,200 to $1,400; Ridgeley, $1,400 to $1,500; Smithsburg, $1,100 to $1,200; Sykesville, $1,500 to $1,600; Taneytown, $1,400 to $1,500; Thurmont, $1,400 to $1,500; Trappe, $1,000 to $1,100, and Union Bridge, $1,600 to $1,700.

Decreases — Annapolis, $3,000 to $2,900; Berlin, $2,300 to $2,200; Kensington, $1,000 to fourth-class, and Lutherville, $1,300 to $1,200.

MARYLAND WHEAT CROP.

Production This Year Smaller Than Last, According To Estimate.

Wheat production in Maryland and Delaware will fall nearly 4,000,000 bushels short of last year's crop, according to the July 1 estimate of the Department of Agriculture. The Maryland corn crop is a little ahead of last year's, and Delaware is a little behind. The greatest gain has been made in the potato crop of the two States. Last year Maryland's potato crop was 3,432,000 bushels. The forecast by the crop reporting board for this year is 4,220,000 bushels. For last year Delaware's crop was 880,000 bushels, and this year the forecast is 1,130,000 bushels.

STRANGE AGAIN MAYOR.

Democrats Carry Annapolis By Smallest Majority In Years.

Annapolis.—By a majority of 31 votes, the smallest that has been recorded in a municipal election in Annapolis for a number of years, Mayor James F. Strange, Democrat, was re-elected for a fourth term over J. Clayton Brewer, Republican, in the biennial election Monday.

George E. Rullman, Democrat, was elected Counselor over Daniel R. Randall by a majority of 68. The Democrats also succeeded in electing six of the eight Aldermanic candidates.

ITEMS OF INTEREST.

Eli Shepherd, aged 80 years, of Tilton, Ill., is the only survivor of the 15 soldiers detailed in April, 1865, to guard the body of Lincoln in Washington.

Thirty-one colleges and universities in this country give courses in journalism.

It is recorded that the Coliseum at Rome had accommodations for 87,000 spectators.

RESTORING ORDER IN MEXICO CITY

Carranza Forces Also Reopen Cable and Railroad Line.

SUPPLIES SENT TO CAPITAL

Heeds Appeals Of the Diplomatic Corps Not To Fight In the City Or Take Vengeance Upon Foreigners.

Washington.—Spurred on by the hope that President Wilson will accord him full recognition as soon as the Constitutionalists have succeeded in setting up a strong government at Mexico City, General Carranza wired the Constitutionalist agency here that he was progressing rapidly with his work of restoring order and confidence in the capital and other parts of the territory controlled by him.

"I have the pleasure to inform you," the cablegram to E. Arredondo, local agent of the Carranzistas, read, "that after several days of fighting the City of Mexico was occupied Tuesday by our forces, under the command of Major-General Pablo Gonzales, chief commander of the Eastern Corps of the Constitutionalist Army. Action was at once taken to organize the administration, the civil officers having already been appointed to take charge of the government of the Federal District and Council of the Municipality. By special trai nI sent all the personnel for the Departments of the Treasury, the Interior and Postoffice, and prior to this time I had already sent the personnel of the telegraph office to restore communication. The Constitutionalist government is now engaged in sending provisions to the city, and ample guarantees will be given to everybody, whether native or foreigner."

Bearing out these claims of Carranza, the State Department received the first through message from Mexico City that it has received since June 18. It was from Consul-General Shanklin and requested that arrangements be made for the sending of foodstuffs, and particularly baby foods, to the capital, stating that there was a great scarcity of milk, with consequent suffering for all infants.

Declaring that both rail and telegraph communication between Vera Cruz and Mexico City now bids fair to continue uninterruptedly, officials of the State Department expressed the belief that the food situation in the capital seemed certain to be relieved quickly. There was also manifest on the part of officials here a continued optimism regarding the possibility of an early settlement of the Mexican troubles.

According to the Carranza agency, General Lopez, military governor of Mexico City, has issued on the authority of Carranza a stringent decree threatening dire punishment for any damage to private property or disrespect to foreigners. Both nationals and foreigners in the city, the decree states, will be accorded full protection. Lopez also has provided, the agency here is advised, for the immediate reopening of all schools and churches.

The agency admits, however, that before the Carranzistas can be sure of holding the capital and intervening territory it will be necessary to cut off the retreat toward the mountains to the south of Mexico City of the Zapatista force which had been holding Mexico City for Villa.

KAISER SEES WAR'S END.

Tells German Bankers Peace Will Come In October.

London.—The German Emperor, according to the Times, in a speech to a deputation of bankers who had insisted on an interview in order to point out to the Emperor the financial difficulties of the situation and the grave risk attending the pursuance of the campaign through another winter, stated that the war would end in October.

The bankers are alleged to have declared that even if the war was brought to an end immdeiately and an indemnity obtained Germany's position would be difficult, but that if the war was prolonged the German Empire would become utterly bankrupt. It was in reply to these representations, according to the Times, that the Emperor is understood to have said that the war would end in October.

CALLS OFFICIALS ROBBERS.

Alabama Legislative Committee Scores Two Departments.

Montgomery, Ala. — Characterizing the convict lease system of Alabama as "a cancer that should be out of Alabama's body politic," the Merritt Legislative Investigating Committee, in its report to the Legislature, recommended that all convict leases be abrogated January 1, 1918, and that the convicts after that date be worked on the public highways and State farms.

TO INSURE AGAINST AIRCRAFT.

British Government Will Also Include Bombardment.

London.—The Government has completed a plan for state insurance against damage by aircraft and bombardment in which it will work in connection with fire insurance offices. The rates to be charge[illegible] in all districts will be identical and [illegible] private dwellings are fixed at .2[illegible] shillings per cent. against aircraft a[illegible]3 shillings against aircraft and bom[illegible]

The Middletown Transcript

PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY MORNING

—AT—

Middletown, New Castle County, Delaware

—BY—

The Middletown Transcript Co.

(INCORPORATED)

LONG DISTANCE 'PHONE NO. 37.

Entered at the PostOffice as second-class matter

MIDDLETOWN, DEL., JULY 17, 1915

GERMANY WEAKENING

MANY things show that Germany is weakening. Not long ago she asked the Allies for peace terms and got them—unconditional surrender! Both Germany and Austria have since put out peace "feelers" in all directions.

They made desperate efforts to keep Italy neutral using both threats and territorial bribes. Russia has been asked to desert the Allies and make a beneficial peace. France also; and now Austria, the nation that a year ago treated Servia so brutally, is making smooth promises to her if she will play the traitor.

The campaign in the Dardanelles is slowly winning, and the Turks in Constantinople are liable at any time to overthrow their own unpopular government, that of the Young Turks. The city is greatly alarmed and the soldiery are reported mutinous, having recently killed, it is said, a hundred of their German officers.

Even after a whole year both England and Russia are wofully lacking in munitions of war, and England also in men. Could anything more conclusively answer Germany's stupid lies that those nations began the war!

Both those nations are making great efforts to get arms and soldiers, and will finally be able to overwhelm Germany whose forces have already reached their greatest number and must henceforth decrease.

This is why Germany, knowing it is now or never, is making the furious drives against the Russians, hoping to thrash them so soundly that her armies may be left free to reinforce those on the Flanders front, there to win a yet greater victory.

But the Russians never stay whipt, and let those innumerable hordes but get arms and cannon and they will more than recover all they have lost.

Then, too, Germany hopes to do something decisive before Italy's 2,000,000 of highly trained soldiers have been able to get at Austria.

Here is another sign—Germany is threatened from within her own borders! A few days ago "Vorwaerts", the organ of the 4,000,000 Socialist voters, demanded that steps be taken to end the war, and also protested vigorously against the annexation of any territory by Germany despite the fact that Belgium had already been formally annexed.

The fact that the government at once suppressed that newspaper, only adds to the significance of this action by that powerful party.

But how could one expect the final result to be other than Germany's defeat when one considers the vast odds against her! These odds already very great are increasing every day. We give an estimate by a German expert of the relative size and strength of Germany and her foes:

"Berlin, June 27, by post.—In justification of the superlative adjectives that are applied to the present war. William Michaelis has compiled figures im "Over Land and Sea", showing just how big the war is.

He estimates that 21,770,060 men stand opposed to each other—12,820,000 on the side of the Allies and 8,950,000 for Germany, Austria and Turkey. On the naval side, his estimates are:

	Allies.	Germany et al.
Line ships.....	113	56
Big cruisers.....	87	17
Small cruisers.....	128	56
Torpedo boats	704	358
Submarines.....	179	40
	(Number new boats unknown)	
Miscellaneous 231		169

The area of the countries ranged against Germany, exclusive of Italy he finds to be 67,000,000 square kilometers, with an aggregate population of 800,000,000. Germany and allies have a territory of 6,000,000 square kilometers and a population of 150,000,000 persons."—*Ex.*

On the showing of this German authority the disparity even now between Germany et al. and their opponents is enormous and later will be much greater!

Finally, it is generally agreed that the longest purse will win, and that advantage is also enormously on the side of the Allies.

SWATTING SAULSBURY

THE Every Evening and the Dover Index having recently recounted the dire things to be visited upon Senator Saulsbury when he should return to his Delaware bailiwick, the Evening Journal asks these papers who among the "kickers" will be valorous enough to bell the Saulsbury cat.

Editor Carter even adds the unkind suggestion that when the time comes editors Taylor and Dunn will like Bob Acres "feel their courage oozing out at their finger ends!"

Now, we dont think so meanly of the prowess of these two knights of the quill. We confidently expect once Boss Saulsbury's foot touches his native heath, brothers T. and D., armed with their stout editorial shillalas, will forthwith begin beating a duo of the devil's tattoo upon his luckless pate, whereupon we shall all be treated to the diverting spectacle of a regular old-fashioned Kilkenny cat Democratic love feast!

POWDER MILLS OF THE WORLD

The European war has developed an already great American industry, whose central manufacturing point is located at Wilmington, Del. Many other branch establishments operate elsewhere, principally at Pennsgrove and Carney's Point, N. J.

This inflential and enormous producing concern, is none other than the duPont de Nemours Company. Incorporated manufacturers of high explosives. This old established and favorably known firm, are the largest producers of the various makes of powder in the world, and the highest celebrity has been attained by the manufacturers for their desirable products, which for many years, have been distributed in all parts of the globe.

The explosives are not only used in military and naval warfare, but are supplied to engineering, mining, excavating and other operators, who use them for blasting and developing purposes. The annual output of the company's works is, of course beyond computation, but at a rough estimate, it can be placed at many thousands of tons.

The writer of this sketch, while connected with the prominent publications of the United States, has had ample and satisfactory opportunity to witness the powerful and effective efficiency of the duPont de Nemours Company.

Superiority in powder, as well as in everything else, must be assured through expert and experienced application and tests, and the results achieved by the E. I. duPont de Nemours products have proven their pre-eminent and undoubted explosive qualities.

Wherever used, whether by warfare influences, firm or individuals, the manufacturers bearing the trade-mark of the above named company is one that is recognized the world over for unqualified force and reputation in all lines.—*Exchange.*

WHAT INDUSTRY WILL DO

There are no college students who are more earnest students nor more promising both as students and as citizens than those who are working their way through college. Probably every institution in the country is doing something to provide for the needs of these students by securing work for them. The students at Columbia University, for instance, earn a very large sum of money, chiefly, of course, because a great city affords varied opportunities of work, and there is no field in which American energy and inventiveness take on so many forms. A young girl in Denver has earned the money to pay all the expenses of her freshman year at the Colorado Agricultural College by the combination of forty hens and a vacant city lot.

This young woman was eager to go to college, but at the critical moment her father's health failed and the financial resources of the family failed with him. On a vacant city lot near her home the family kept chickens, and for two years she had cared for them. In looking about for avilabe occupation and taking account of possible resources the lot and the chickens solved the problem. With forty hens as her capital she embarked in the enterprise which has made it possible for her to make at least a beginning in her college career. Her business sagacity is expressed in the advice which she is reported to have given: "Sell only to private families; have regular customers; give your chickens the best of care; supply them with wholesome food; keep accurate accounts."

There could hardly be a more comprehensive and condensed philosophy of chicken raising than that which this energetic and capable young woman has formulated as the result of her experience.

INSECT SMELL WITH ITS WINGS

It has long been known that insects have a sense of smell, but there has always been a good deal of doubt as to where the organs which enable them to distinguish various odors are located. Now, thanks to a remarkable series of experiments which Dr. N. E. McIndoo, of the Smithsonian institution, has been making, it seems to be fairly well established that in bees, ants, hornets, and other insects, the organs of smell are located in the legs and wings.

The discovery clears up a mystery about which there has been the wildest disagreement. Some scientists used to hold that the organs of smell were located in the spiracles or nostrils of the insects, as is the case with the higher animals.

This idea had to be abandoned when the most careful examination of the nostrils failed to reveal any nerves or organs which could enable an insect to distinguish odors. Then all sorts of other theories were advanced. One author held that the organs of smell were located in the throat, one in the mouth cavity, several in the feelers attached to the mouth, many in the antennae, and so on, until nearly every available portion of the insect's anatomy had been suggested.

Dr. McIndoo has proved all these theories are wrong, by covering up removing, or otherwise eliminating various organs and testing the smell of bees, ants, and hornets thus treated. Nearly all of them responded as readily to various odors as normal insects.

After disproving the theories of all the other writers concerning the seat of the olfactory organs, Dr. McIndoo began to search for organs similar to those which he found a few years ago in spiders. These organs were soon found on the legs and wings of all the insects examined. Many experiments were performed, which proved conclusively to the author that the organs are the true apparatus for receiving odor stimuli in the insects tested.

FRUGALITY ON THE FARM

The simplicity, frugality and general thrift of the life in the country, pictured as follows by Archbishop Messmer, who is evidently fond of his subject, as well as intimately familiar with it, makes a strking contrast with the wasteful extravagance seen in the cities:

"Country life seems to be particularly productive of habits of frugality and economy. As a rule, you do not see much 'high life' on the farms; what there is comes from the city. You see not many dainties on the farmer's table. A good, substantial meal of country products, bread of his own baking, ham of his own smoking, good water from his own well, and perhaps some hard cider from his own press—that's all he wants. Economy—did you ever see a spendthrift farmer? He is a rare bird. Is it not proverbial that nothing is so hard as to pull a dollar from a farmer's pocket? He will give you bushels of oats or potatoes, a sack of cabbage-heads, a chicken or even a goose, a ham, or a mutton leg—all things you cannot easily take along, but cash, oh, you must please wait until he has sold his stock, or grain or potatoes. Let us admit that this may be a little overdone—the fact remains that country folks are known all over the world as a saving class—far more than city folk. If it happens that a farmer has got some money, he is very slow in putting it out on speculation. He is afraid of oil and mining stocks. He puts it in the bank, or, better still, on good and safe mortgages. He saves."

OLDEST WOMAN IN DELAWARE

The oldest woman in Delaware is Mrs. Kitty Jordon Tyndall, aged 110 years. She was born in May, 1805, at Old Furnace, where she had spent all of her life. Mrs. Tyndall, who is colored, is the owner and superintendent of a 100-acre farm, which she has been managing since the death of her husband Jordon Tyndall, who died at the age of 92. She has four children living—George, aged 75; Peter, 73; Susan, 67, and Annie, 94 years.

Besides doing her farm Mrs. Tyndall walks a distance of five miles three times a week to neighboring farms and does a family washing for her patrons. Every morning at daybreak the last few weeks, she has been walking four miles, where she picks berries before doing her regular work. She has never had an ache or pain, with the exception of a sprained ankle about fifty years ago, and feels confident that the best part of her life is still before her. She has never ridden on a train and has never been out of Sussex county.

1915 JULY 1915

The Iron

STEAMER CLIO

WILL LEAVE

Odessa for Philadelphia

AND RETURN FROM

Arch St. Wharf, Phila.

AS PER TIME TABLE

ODESSA

Thursday,	1st,	12 30 p m
Tuesday,	6th,	3 00 p m
Thursday,	8th,	5 00 p m
Monday,	12th,	7 00 p m
Thursday,	15th,	11 00 a m
Monday,	19th,	12 30 p m
Thursday,	22d,	4 00 p m
Monday,	26th,	6 00 p m
Thursday,	29th,	11 00 a m

PHILADELPHIA

Friday,	2d,	11 00 a m
Wednesday,	7th,	12 30 p m
Friday,	9th,	1 00 p m
Tuesday,	13th,	4 00 p m
Friday,	16th,	6 00 p m
Tuesday,	20th,	11 00 a m
Friday,	23d,	1 30 p m
Tuesday,	27th,	5 00 p m
Friday,	30th,	6 00 p m

☞Attention given to the Careful Handling and Prompt Delivery of all consignments.

☞For information in regard to Freights, apply to

F. B. WATKINS, Manager
Odessa, Delaware

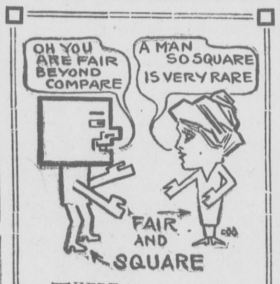
WILLIAM W. ROSE, Purser

Howard Watches
Hamilton Watches
Jewelry
Cut Glass and
Silverware

Everything found in an up-to-date Jewelry Store

S. E. MASSEY

Middletown, - Delaware



THERE is a rare quality of charm to be found in this fair and square food store. Our methods and our merchandise will please you. Quality and courtesy are the twin excellencies that have endeared this establishment to the public. Prove it. Next door to Peoples Bank.

The White Cafe

JOSEPH C. MILLS, Prop.

MIDDLETOWN, - DELAWARE

Alabama Peach Trees

C. R. CLAYTON

MIDDLETOWN, DELAWARE

Security Trust and
SAFE DEPOSIT CO.

CAPITAL	$ 600,000
SURPLUS & PROFITS	775,000
DEPOSITS	2,500,000

The successful conduct of your business depends largely upon your Trust Company connection what service you receive from the Company of your choice—whether it is courteous, obliging and personal. This is the kind of service we render to all our patrons in all our departments. We are sure you will be much pleased and find great advantage in having an account with us.

OFFICERS

Benjamin Nields, President
John S. Rossell, Vice President and Secretary.
L. Scott Townsend, Vice President Treasurer.
Harry J. Ellison, Assistant Sec.
Levi L. Maloney, Assistant Treas.

EACH DESIGN IS PRETTIER THAN THE LAST ONE

It only remains with you to decide the colors you want. Our carpets and rugs are famous for their beauty, because we buy only the richest patterns, and also take the greatest care to keep in stock only those goods that have proven their durability. Come in and see them. You are bound to be pleased.

J. H. EMERSON
Middletown, : Delaware

Shoe Reparing

I have purchased a new electric machine for finishing my work, which enables me to turn out all work in the shortest possible time, and the finish is far surperior to hand-finished work.

L. FROMKIN

Kates' old stand, East Main St.

MIDDLETOWN, DEL.

Farms for Sale!

SOME AT LOW PRICES

8 in Cecil Co., Md.
4 near Delaware City.
5 at McDonough.
4 near Blackbird.
2 near Newark.
2 in Kent Co., Md.
3 near Wilmington.

In prices from $2,000 to $25,000. Both small and large, and mostly well located.

George W. Ingram.
Middletown, Del.

NOTICE—DIVIDEND!

THE PEOPLES NATIONAL BANK OF MIDDLETOWN.

Middletown, Del., June 19th, 1915.

The board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of THREE and ONE-HALF (3 1-2) PER CENT, for the last six months, payable on and after July 1st, 1915.

ROBERT DOUGLAS, Cashier.

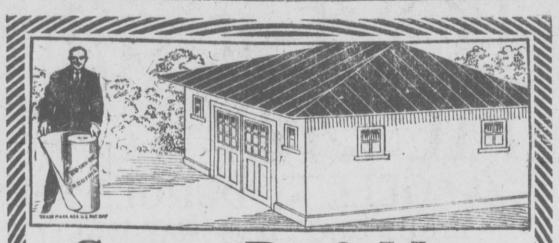
NOTICE—DIVIDEND!

CITIZENS NATIONAL BANK

Middletown, Del., July 6th, 1915.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of FOUR (4) PER CENT, clear of taxes payable to the Stockholders on and after July 15, 1915.

JOHN S. CROUCH, Cashier.



Garage Roofs Must Be Spark-Proof

Shingles or ordinary prepared roofings will not do. They are highly inflammable—*dangerous!* You need a roof upon which sparks drop dead—a roof that is fire-resisting, weatherproof, and wear-proof. We have it. This roofing is

Pronounced "RU" as in RUBY

RU-BER-OID ROOFING

COSTS MORE—WEARS LONGER

We can heartily recommend RU-BER-OID. Our customers use it and know that it is permanent and economical.

RU-BER-OID is not only fire-resisting, but it affords an all-year every-sort-of-weather protection, repelling heat, cold and moisture.

RU-BER-OID far outlasts other imitations, because its outer coating qualities are *built in.* In many instances of RU-BER-OID is still weatherproof after 20 years wear.

The U. S. Court of Appeals has recently enjoined infringers from using the word "Rubberoid or any similar name as the trade name or brand" of their roofing.

We sell the genuine,—with the "Ru-ber-oid Man" on the roll, as shown above. We have RU-BER-OID in slate gray and in distinctive Tile Red or Copper Green.

Drop in and see RU-BER-OID when you are in this neighborhood.

Short & Walls Lumber Co.
MIDDLETOWN, DEL.

Men, Here's a Lot of Hot Weather Clothes that will mean comfort for you.

White serge and Palm Beach trousers in the latest cut and patterns are most wonderfully comfortable for warm weather wear. Priced so you can easily afford at least one pair.

$2.50 to $4.00

Holeproof Hosiery for men and ladies—black, white, tan and navy — most excellent values and qualities. Men's 25c, 50c, and 75c. Ladies' 35c, 75c, $1.00.

THE GLOBE CLOTHING STORE

S. M. Rosenberg, Prop.

Middletown - - Delaware

JOS. R. HELDMYER
Cash Store

Groceries

Eggs 20 and 24c, agents for Odessa Creamery Butter 37c, Acme Famous King Midas Bread, Chesapeake Baking Co. Pound, Marble, Fruit and Layer Cake.

Salt and Fresh Meats, especially a fine lot of home and city dressed meat at reduced price.

Vegetables, Foreign and Domestic Fruit in Season

Save your Tickets, get 2 per cent. off.

STORE, BROAD & MAIN STREET

PHONE NO. 223 MIDDLETOWN, DEL.

SPECIAL ONE-DAY EXCURSIONS

OCEAN CITY, MD.
Thursdays, July 29, August 12 and 26
Round $1.50 Trip
Special Through Train

REHOBOTH, DEL.
From Middletown
Thursdays, July 22, August 5 and 19
Round $1.50 Trip
Special Through Train

ATLANTIC CITY
Tuesday, August 3
Round $2.00 Trip
Special Through Train

TICKETS GOOD ONLY ON SPECIAL TRAIN IN EACH DIRECTION

For leaving time of Special Through Trains from all stations, Consult Hand Bills at Stations, or Ticket Agents

Pennsylvania Railroad

CURRENT PRICES

MIDDLETOWN GRAIN MARKET
CORRECTED WEEKLY BY S. B. POARD.

Wheat—No. 2	$1 06	Corn—	
No. 1		Yellow, shelled	80
Timothy Seed		" cob	80
Clover Seed		Oats	50

MIDDLETOWN PRODUCE MARKET
CORRECTED WEEKLY BY W. T. CONNELLEE

Eggs, per doz	20@24
Country Butter, per lb	28@35
Creamery Butter, per lb	39
Lard, per lb	12@16
Live Chickens, per lb	12@16
Potatoes	@40

MIDDLETOWN, DEL., JULY 17, 1915

TO HELP CONSUMPTIVES

From 10,000 to 15,000 consumptives go West in search of health every year. Such is an estimate made by the National Association for the Study and Prevention of Tuberculosis in a statement issued, based on recent investigations of the United States Public Health Service. The Association conclues that there is at present between 100,000 and 200,000 consumptives in the States of California, Arizona, New Mexico, Texas and Colorado.

Investigations were made duriag the past year by surgeons of the Public Health Service, P. M. Carington, in California; E. A. Sweet, in Texas and New Mexico, and A. D. Foster, in North and South Carolinia. The National Association draws the following conclusions from these studies:

1. Thousands of consumptives attracted by the climate migrate every year to the West and Southwest. While no definite figures can be procured, the facts ascertained would indicate an annual migration of at least 10,000 and possibly 15,000 into the States of California, Arizona, Colorado, New Mexico and Texas.

2. From 30 to 50 per cent, of these consumptives are hopeless cases and die within six months after their arrival the percentage of those dying within thirty days running as high as 15.

3. A large, but unknown, percentage die in almshouses or are the recipients of charity, and the great majority of these could have been made comfortable in their last days if they had stayed at home among friends and relatives.

4. From 40 to 90 per cent. of all deaths from tuberculosis in the West and Southwest are of natives of other States, nearly 50 per cent. coming from Illinois, Missouri, Ohio, Kentucky, Tennessee and New York.

5. People who can afford it and who are not in too far advanced stages of tuberculosis will find the climate of the West and Southwest an aid in the treatment of tuberculosis.

6. No one should think of going West or Southwest for his health unless he has at least $1,000 above his railroad fare, and can leave his family in comfortable circumstances; and no one should go who is in an advanced stage of tuberculosis or who has not taken careful medical advice.

7. Tuberculosis can be cured in any part of the United States, and it is far better for a consumptive of moderate means, such as the average workingman, to go to a sanatorium near at home, than to go West and live in a more favorable climate without proper food or medical care.

8. Finally, there may be plenty of jobs in the West and Southwest for able-bodied men, but the consumptive will find the greatest difficulty in getting work, and no one should go west therefore in the hope of getting a job.

The National Association for the Study and Prevention of Tuberculosis will send free literature or give information about sanatoria and hospitals to any one inquiring at its office, 105 East Twenty-second St., New York City.

FRANCIS TO SUCCEED BUCKLEY

DOVER, Del., July 12.—Governor Miller today through Secretary of State Hall, announced the appointment of Theodore W. Francis, of Wilmington, as Magistrate for that city, to succeed the late Magistrate Thomas H. Buckley, deceased. Mr. Francis, the new magistrate, served as state detective for a term of four years, some eight years ago.

Mr. Francis lives at 1304 Tatnall street, and at present is a clerk in the office of Recorder of Deeds A. V. Leslie George.

Mr. Francis is a life-long Wilmingtonian and is a Republican, as was the late 'Squire Buckley.

He at one time was chief of police of Wilmington. For many years he was in the grocery and provision business. He was a candidate for the Republican nomination for sheriff last year, but was defeated by Sheriff Harry J. Stidham at the primaries. Mr. Francis is married and has four children. George Francis and William M. Francis, his sons, are civil engineers, the latter being in charge of vast improvedments at Pierre S. duPunt's country place at Pierce's Park.

A Man Wanted

Wanted everywhere: A young man who is intelligent enough to understand his duties and not too proud to do them who is quick witted, but not fresh; who declines to flatter or to be flattered; who sports, but who attends to business first; who sleeps eight hours out of twenty-four, but not on the job; who has a healthy appetite, but who does not require an hour and a half to eat lunch; who can smile without making a loud noise and who knows when not to smile; who knows how to swear, but does not; who has ambition but does not expect to be made president of the company within a year; who does a little more than he gets paid for, but does not work for charity; who respects both his job and employer, but does not lose respect for himself. Apply any time.

75 MILES TO BOOST CITY TRADE

The Wilmington Chamber of Commerce has issued the official route of the automobile trade excursion to towns in New Castle county, Delaware and Cecil county, Maryland on July 29. The route will cover seventy-five miles. Among the stops contemplated are one at the State Rifle Range where Governor Miller will be reviewing the State troops.

The date will also be Farmers' Day at Delaware College. The trade boosters will stay both at the State Rifle Range and at Newark. The route as arranged follows:

Assemble at Eleventh street entrance to Hotel duPont at 8 a. m. Cars will be assigned to place in line by chief marshal. Procession will form on Eleventh street. Drivers are especially requested to keep places assigned them throughout the run. Pilot car will not start until complete line is formed. Under no circumstances shall any car pass the pilot car. Numbers will be given to each car designating its place in line. Each car will be provided with Wilmington pennants. Owners are requested to decorate their cars. Maximum speed during the run shall not exceed twenty miles per hour. Racing prohibited.

Leave Hotel duPont 9 a. m. promptly—South on Market street, over causeway.

1.1—Left turn following car tracks. Continue following car tracks to

6.2—New Castle (town speed limit twelve miles). Arrive 9.30. Fifteen minutes stop at Courthouse Square. Leave New Castle 9.45, following car tracks.

7.1—Cross railroad track. (slow, rough road.

7 7—Left turn. (Good road.)

8.1—Cross car tracks.

11 2—Left turn.

13.1—Cross railroad.

13.3—Left turn to

16.1—Delaware City, left turn on Main street. (Concrete road). Arrive at at end of street 10.15. (Town speed limit 12 miles). Fifteen minute stop. Leave Delaware City 10.30, follow dirt road along canal to bridge over canal. Left turn entering Fort DuPont circling reservation stopping in front of parade grounds. Leave Fort DuPont 11.00. Cross canal left turn at concrete road. Follow new stone road.

20.6—Left turn following stone road. Arrive at St. Georges 11.30. (Town speed limit 12 miles, 5 minute stop on Main street).

21.0—Left turn cross canal. Good stone road to

28.4—Odessa. Arrive 12 noon. (Town speed limit 12 miles.) 15 minute stop on Main St. Leave Odessa at 12.15 p. m. Right turn. Straight to

31.5—Middletown. Arrive at 12.30. Stop on Main St. (Speed limit 15 miles). Stop for lunch—one hour and thirty minutes. Park cars along street curbs as directed by Chief Marshall who will make assignments for luncheon. Auto supply station convenient at this point. Leave Middletown 2 p. m. promptly. Straight road north.

32.2—Dangerous railroad crossing.

35.8—Mt. Pleasant sharp turn left. Note—Railroad warehouse at this turn on right. Follow good stone road.

38.9—Through cross roads.

41.3—St. Augustine sharp turn right. Follow macadam road to

44.7—Chesapeake City. Arrive at 2.45. (Town speed limit 12 miles). 15 minutes stop along Main street. Leave Chesapeake City 3.00. Follow concrete road across canal. Follow macadam road, right turn left turn.

50.5—Elkton. Arrive at 3.30 p. m. (Town speed limit 12 miles). 15 minutes stop at Court House. Leave Elkton 3.30 p. m. (Town speed limit 12 miles). 15 minutes stop at Court House. Leave Elkton 3.45. Cross railroad tracks.

51.6—Right turn,

52.7—Bear to right.

53.2—Left fork to

57.4—Newark. Arrive in front of Delaware College 4.15. Entering Newark run slowly—repairing road. (Town speed limit 15 miles.) Leave Newark 4.30 sharp turn right in front of college campus. Cross railroad tracks, follow stone road.

60.7—Crossing bridge turn left. Cross railroad at Cooch.

65.0—Christiana bear left.

67.4—Stanton station. Leaving Stanton run slowly—bad bridge.

68.9—Bear right.

70.4—Newport. (Town speed limit 12 miles). Direct in pike to Maryland avenue. Cars choosing own direction home. Arrive home 5.15.

Think Well of Delaware

That Delaware has been so remarkably free from the depredatiocs of yeggmen is due Postal. Inspector M. P. Plummer claims, to an unwritten law among this type of criminals. This law he says is upheld by yeggmen he has aided and is actually the successful operation of an unusual honor system. He says he has made it a rule to act square with a criminal to the extent that he be given a fair trial and not "jobbed", and as a result he has become known among them as a fair and square inspector and the yeggs keep out of his district.

He has helped many of them from his personal funds and kept several going straight after they have reformed and he says he often meets and has conferences in his office in the post-office building with some of the best known yeggs in the country. He has tempted them, he says, but they will not fall and they never break their word to him. Inspector Plummer says the yegg is the most honorable criminal there is.

After June first, the hours at the Public Library will be: Tuesdays 7 to 8.30 p. m.; Fridays, 7 to 8.30 p. m.; Saturdays, 3 to 5 p. m,

THE DOOM OF THE RUM EVIL

We noted several months ago the temporary eclipse, by the war, of the great program of social betterment in Great Britain, of which David Lloyd George had been the inspiration and the champion; and we told, as it had been related to us, how he was saddened by the realization that perhaps the work would not be resumed in his lifetime. While the nation is fighting for its very existance, problems of righting domestic wrongs and adjusting inequalities must be put aside.

Because the influence of the war is world wide, this is measurably true of all countries. No nation, however remote from the conflict, is free to pursue its own aims unhampered. Americans are aware that their interests are vitally affected, if, indeed, their civilization is not threatened. Considerations of national unity and national security are uppermost in the public mind; and here, as in Great Britain, the cause of social and industrial justice has had to give way.

The movement is by no means halted; the momentum it had gathered in recent years is still producing results, as in the child labor and workmen's compensation acts in Pennsylvania. But in general the demands, however just and important they may be, must await settlement of the greater issue.

This was recognized long ago not only by advocates of the cause, but by the supporters of reaction. The latter were persuaded that special privilege would have a respite, and perhaps even a chance to regain some lost ground.

Chief among these forces have been the hard-pressed liquor interests. They comforted themselves with the belief that public attention would be diverted from the rum evil by the overshadowing possibilities of the war; and they counted a good deal upon the need for war tax revenues to discourage the anti-liquor campaign, as it did during the civil war.

Their miscalculation is less important as evidence of bad judgment than as a reminder that moral revolutions rarely are accomplished on schedule time or in conventional ways.

The movements against the saloon and in behalf of social justice arose about the same time. Both aim toward the economic betterment of the people, and each has furnished recruits for the other. This interrelation has been so marked that many observers looked for both forces to subside, as they had arisen, together.

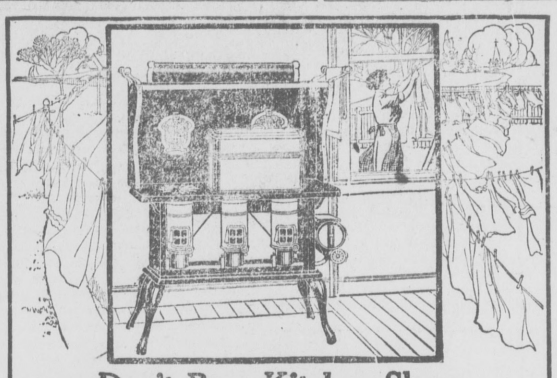
But events have proved the expectation unfounded. While the war has checked, for a time, the cause of social betterment, it has given enormous impetus to the anti-liquor movement.

For nearly a year the European conflict has obscured almost every other event. Yet during that period a federal prohibition amendment received a majority in the national house of representatives; the number of "dry" states has increased from nine to eighteen, and the proportion of the population living under prohibition has grown 15 to 24 per cent.

More significant even than the progress here have been the changes abroad. Russia, which suffered humiliating defeat from Japan largely because of incompetent leadership due to drunkenness, obliterated the vodka industry at one blow and has adopted absolute prohibition in large territories. France struck down the deadly absinthe traffic. And Great Britain, despite the frantic resistance of the tremendously powerful liquor interests, has been compelled to enforce drastic restrictions of the evil that is sapping the nation's defensive strength.

And it is in the midst of the world war that the greatest anti-liquor convention in history assembles. The gathering in Atlantic City, in numbers, enthusiasm and practical results, sets a new record and discloses a sentiment here in harmony with that which has doomed the saloon abroad

The forces of human progress operate in mysterious ways. It may be that the one great compensation for the dreadful losses of the war will be the final extinction of this monstrous evil, not only from the nations whose existence it has imperiled, but from this country.—*North American.*



Don't Be a Kitchen Slave Any Longer

Mrs. Housewife, if you're working yourself to death with one of those kill-joys of the kitchen—a cranky, time-consuming, labor-creating coal or wood stove—you can write your Declaration of Labor Independence today by going to your dealer and buying a

NEW PERFECTION OIL COOK STOVE

It frees you from the moil and toil of carrying coal, shoveling up ashes, splitting wood, raking, waiting for the fire to come up, making a new fire, an overheated and dusty kitchen and a lot of other things that help make your life miserable.

New Perfection Oil Cook Stoves offer a safe, sane, satisfying and saving way to do your cooking. With the separate oven and fireless cooker they will do anything any other stove will do—bake, broil, roast, boil, fry, heat water for wash day and irons for ironing day. Sure they're economical. You turn them off when not in use—save fuel and money. You can regulate the flame. You're not bothered with smoke and smell because the combustion chimneys prevent that. The improved wick outlasts the ordinary kind. In fact, the New Perfection is just full of features that make a woman's work easy.

Make today your Independence Day by getting a New Perfection. Your local dealer can fix you up. Get busy now and you won't be so busy later on.

THE ATLANTIC REFINING CO.
Philadelphia Pittsburgh
Best results are obtained by using Rayolight Oil

SUCCESS INSURANCE

A Business Education is a gilt-edged policy against failure for ambitious young men and young women. It insures position, promotion and independence.

Goldey College

courses in Commercial, Shorthand and Secretarial training have aided thousands to succeed. They will qualify YOU for high-grade employment. We assist graduates to positions.
Our catalog gives full information; ask for YOUR copy now.

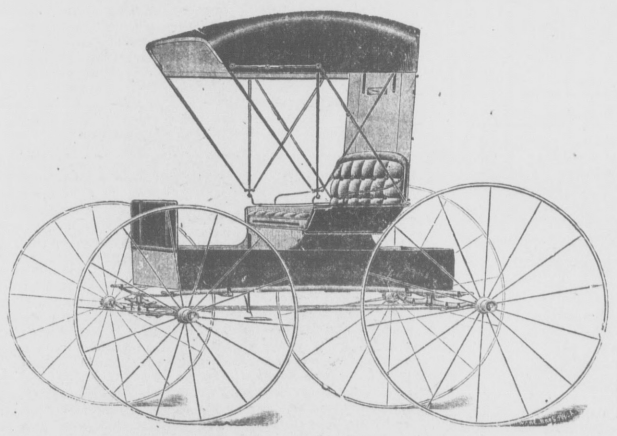
GOLDEY COLLEGE Wilmington, Del.

JAMES J. ROSS, President. WM. DENNY, Secretary and Treasurer
—INCORPORATED 1847—

Kent County Mutual Insurance Co.
Dover, Del.

Insure Property Against FIRE and LIGHTNING
BUSINESS CONDUCTED ON THE MUTUAL SYSTEM
Has Returned to its Policy-Holders in Dividends and Surrendered Policies over
$500,000.00
Present Membership Over Eight Thousand, With Over
$11,000,000.00 INSURANCE IN FORCE

AGENTS
WM. B. JESTER, Agent, Delaware City. D. B. MALONEY, Agent, Townsend.
AGENTS IN ALL THE PRINCIPAL TOWNS



All the best makes of High and Medium grade Carriages in stock at all times.

J. F. McWHORTER & SON
MIDDLETOWN, DELAWARE.

Delaware College

A part of the Public School System of the State. Tuition free to all Delaware students. **Next Session begins September 15th.** Able faculty. Varied courses. Experimental farm and well equipped shop and laboratories. Beautiful and healthful location. The College has three departments with a four years' course leading to the degrees of B. A. and B. S.

ART AND SCIENCE, AGRICULTURAL
ENGINEERING: Civil, Mechanical, Electrical, Chemical
Also a practical course of two years in Agriculture.

For catalogue address
SAMUEL C. MITCHELL, President.
Newark, Delaware.

The Women's College of Del.

Tuition free to all Delaware students. **Open September 15th.** Two new buildings, modern equipment, and attractive campus. The College has three departments with a four years' course leading to the degrees of B. A. and B. S.

ART AND SCIENCE, EDUCATION, HOME ECONOMICS
Also a practical course of two years in Education or Home Economics, leading to a certificate.

For catalogue address
WINIFRED J. ROBINSON, Dean
Newark, Delaware.

A Few Facts About Lewis' Sanitary Meat Market

1. Our Meats are inspected and bear the government stamp of purity.
2. Sixteen oz. to every pound, guaranteed.
3. Our trade is steadily increasing, isn't this proof
4. Have you tried our delicious roast at 18c pound.
5. The best Sirlion and Rump Stake at 25c pound.
6. If you are not satisfied after trying us with your first order kindly let us know, we will make it right, we wish to get acquanted with you, try us.

Phone No. 86.

J. E. LEWIS, Middletown, Del.

FOUNTAIN TIME IS HERE

Mrs. Rosa Weber
MIDDLETOWN, DEL.

The Quality Fountain

OUR FURNITURE

is guaranteed to stand up with the coming years. It is not to be thrust aside when the journey of life is half over. Our furniture will see you though to the end. All the prevailing woods fashioned in exquisite taste into dainty and substantial works of art. Sets for every room and individual pieces as well. Spring Matting, Rugs, Linoleum.

W. J. WILSON, Middletown, Del.

The Transcript, $1.00

SEEING LIFE *with* JOHN HENRY

by George V. Hobart

John Henry Goes Sleighriding

SAY! isn't it great to get all wrapped up in fur robes in a fine old sleigh and let a fine old horse drag you over the fine old snow on a fine old country road?

Answer: It is.

It's great if all the ingredients are properly proportioned, but nine times out of ten something goes wrong with the horse or the sleigh or the snow or the road and you find yourself four miles from nowhere, sitting on an ice hummock and screaming for transportation, while the harsh winds of winter are biting their initials on your southern exposure.

Peaches and I went to visit Uncle Peter and Aunt Martha upstate, and when friend wife found the ground covered with snow, right away she began to sit up and beg a sleigh ride.

She said that the sweet jingle-jangle of the bells would bring rest to her nerves after a season of trying to cross the streets in New York without being struck by a taxicab, so Uncle Peter told me where to find a livery stable and off I hiked.

Anyone who has never lived in a semi-rural town will doubtless recall what handsome specimens of equine perfection may be found in the local livery stable—not.

The liveryman in the town where Uncle Peter lives is named Henlopen Laffenwell, and he looks the part.

I judged from the excited manner in which he grabbed my deposit money that he had a note falling due next day.

Then Henlopen shut his eyes, counted six, turned around twice, multiplied the day of the week by 19, subtracted 7, and the answer was a cream-colored horse with four pink feet and a frightened face.

The gargoyle gazed at me sadly, sighed deeply and then backed up into the shafts of a sleigh that looked something like a barber's chair and something like the tumbril Marie Antoinette used the afternoon she went to the guillotine.

The liveryman said that the name of the horse was Lohengrin, because it seemed to go better in German.

I drove Lohengrin up to Uncle Peter's residence and all the way there we ran neck to neck with a coal cart.

Lohengrin used to be a fast horse, but quite some time ago he stopped eating his wild oats and now leads a slower life.

When I reached the gate I whistled for Peaches, because I was afraid to get out and leave Lohengrin alone. He might go to sleep and fall down.

Friend wife came out, looked at the rig and then went back in the house and bade everybody an affecting farewell.

There were tears in her eyes when she came out and climbed into the sleigh. She said she was crying because Aunt Martha wasn't there to see us driving away and have the laugh of her life.

We started off and we were rushing along the road, passing a fence and

"Tippy-Toed to Cover and Left Us Flat."

overtaking a telegraph pole every once in a while, when suddenly we heard behind us a very insistent choof-choof-choof-choof!

"It's one of those Careless Wagons," I whispered to Peaches, and then we both looked at Lohengrin to see if there was a mental struggle going on in his forehead, but he was rushing onward with his head down, watching his feet to make sure they didn't step on each other.

Choof-choof-choof came the Torpedo Destroyer behind us, and I wrapped the reins around my wrist, in case Lohengrin should get uneasy and want to print horseshoes all over the automobile.

The next minute the machine passed us, going at the rate of 14 constables an hour, and as it did so Lohengrin stopped still and seemed to be biting his lips with suppressed emotion.

I coaxed him to proceed in English, in Spanish and Italian, and then in a pale blue language of my own, but he just stood there and bit his lips.

I believe if he had possessed finger nails he would have bitten them too.

I gave the reins to friend wife with instructions how to act if the horse started, and I jumped out to argue with him.

Just when I had picked out a good sized hunk of ice which was to be my argument, Lohengrin came out of his trance and started off, but Peaches forgot her instructions and spoke above a whisper and he stopped again.

Then I took the reins, cracked the whip, shouted a few paragraphs of the language General Villa uses in Mexico when he captures a Federal soldier, and away we rushed like the wind—when it wasn't blowing hard.

The hours flew by and we must have gone at least half a mile, when another Kerosene Wagon came bouncing toward us from the opposite direction.

"My, my!" I could hear the liveryman saying. "Lohengrin's hesitation must be the result of the epidemic of automobiles which is now raging over our country roads. The automobile has a strange effect on Lohengrin. It seems to cover him with a pause and gives him inflammation of the speed."

I thought of poor Peaches shivering out there in that comedy sleigh staring at a dreaming horse, while in front of her a Red Devil Wagon complained internally and shook its tonneau at her, and once more I jolted that liveryman with a few verbal twisters.

"Don't get excited," he whispered back over the phone. "Lohengrin is a new idea in horses. Whenever he meets an automobile he goes to sleep and tries to forget it. Isn't that better than running away and dragging you to a hospital? There must be something about an automobile that affects Lohengrin's heart. I think it is the gasoline. The odor from the gasoline seems to penetrate his mind to the region of his memory and he forgets to move. Lohengrin is a fine horse, with a most lovable disposition, but when the air becomes charged with gasoline he forgets his duty and falls asleep at the switch."

I went out and explained to my wife that Lohengrin was a victim of the gasoline habit, and that he would never leave that spot until the Bubble went away, and that the Bubble couldn't go away until the chauffeur woke up, and that the chauffeur couldn't wake up until his mind had digested a lot of wood alcohol, so she jumped out of the trick sleigh for the purpose of telling Lohengrin just what she thought about him.

At that moment somebody opened the folding doors in the barn just ahead of us, and Lohengrin, with a withering glance at friend wife and a shrug of his shoulders in my direction, tippy-toed to cover and left us flat.

Ostler Joe, the charge d'affaires of the barn, tried to stop Lohengrin and ask for his credentials, but the equine onion brushed right by and planted himself and the droshky in the middle of the barn floor, where he promptly went to sleep again.

Just as we hurried away to flag an approaching trolley car I heard Ostler Joe say to the slumbering Lohengrin: "Wake up, you doggone ol' rabbit, wake up and git out'n our barn. I know you, dag gone you, even if you be disguised by hidin' behind that thar four-poster bed on runners. Wake up, you ol' ijit! You be Henlopen Laffenwell's accomplice in crime, been't ye? Waal, you git right out'n our barn an' do your sleepin' where you belong. Dag gone if you kin use our barn to give

The Gargoyle Gazed at Me!

your imitations of Rip Van Winkle. Come on now, git!"

When we finally reached home Aunt Martha asked us how we enjoyed the sleighride.

"The scenery was perfectly lovely—it was so stationary," Peaches answered, with chattering teeth.

"One of the best walks I ever had," I said as I put both feet in the fireplace to warm up.

Lohengrin, eh? To make him go Mr. Wagner would have to set him to ragtime.

Don't Dodge.

Do not dodge. Whatever the difficulties to be met, they are not made easier by trying to dodge them. In trying to dodge a missile from one direction you may come in line with one from a different direction. When we dodge trouble we are more than likely to get into other trouble no less easy to endure. Look with courage on what must be met. Faced with courage difficulties are half conquered. Better to meet and conquer difficulties than to dodge them. Do not dodge duties that devolve on you. Duties performed add strength and dignity to character. It matters little what these duties are; though they may be of the simplest and humblest, well and truly done, they acquire dignity. Stand up bravely and squarely to meet the difficulties of life. With courage you will conquer. You will come through life with fewer scars than by trying to dodge duty or difficulty. Trying to evade begets in a man a cringing spirit. He gets a habit of truckling, and upright, self-respecting manhood is gone. Don't dodge if you would hold yourself above meanness.—Milwaukee Journal

First Head of Policewomen.

Mrs. Alice Stebbins Wells, the policewoman of Los Angeles, was elected president of the National Congress of Policewomen at their recent meeting in Baltimore during the National Conference of Charities and Correction. In forming the new organization of policewomen Mrs. Wells outlined a new system of police work. She urged that policewomen be mutually exchanged between cities so that going about incognito they might be better able to discover in strange cities conditions hitherto unexpected.

The other officers elected were Miss Mary Steele Harvey, policewoman of Baltimore, vice-president; Mrs. Georgiana Sherrot, policewoman at Minneapolis, secretary, and Miss Anna McCully, the policewoman at Dayton, O., as treasurer.

But He Understood.

The artist was painting—sunset, red, with blue streaks and green dots.

The old rustic, at a respectful distance, was watching.

"Ah," said the artist, looking up suddenly, "perhaps to you, too, nature has opened her sky-pictures page by page? Have you seen the lambent flame of dawn leaping across the livid east; the red-stained, sulphurous islets floating in the lake of fire in the west; the ragged clouds at midnight, black as a raven's wing, blotting out the shuddering moon?"

"No," replied the rustic, shortly; "not since I signed the pledge."—Tit-Bits.

South American Oil.

According to a recent government report the production of petroleum at Comodoro Rivadavia, Argentina, in 1914 averaged more than 5,000 tons per month, the total output during that year amounting to 70,000 tons. It is estimated that in 1915 the production of these oil fields will exceed 120,000 tons. The petroleum deposits of Bahia Blanca and Rio Negro also give promise of increased production during the present year. The Argentine government is taking active steps in developing these deposits on a larger scale than heretofore.

Idle Metaphors.

"What is the title of that book you are reading?"

"'The Sea of Matrimony.'"

"Hum! Any submarines about?"

"Oh, yes, but the particular ship whose fortunes I am following is in no danger. It is convoyed by a dreadnaught."

"Meaning?"

"The bride's mother."

George Washington Outdone.

"Pop," said little Rollo, "why are parlor ornaments called ornaments?"

"My son," replied Rollo, Sr., "I cannot lie; I don't know."—Philadelphia Ledger

NEW PARISIAN MODELS

UMBRELLA OUTLINE NOTICED ON THE LATEST SKIRTS.

May Signify Change in Forthcoming Styles—Lemon-Yellow Linen Promises to Be Popular—Smart Little Cherry-Red Coat.

Redfern is making some practical and attractive white serge suits for seaside wear. He has always been in favor of plaited skirts, but on some of these white suits I noticed the umbrella outline, and I found it admirable, writes Idalia de Villiers, Paris correspondent of the London Globe.

One model which pleased me especially had an umbrella skirt which buttoned up the front and which had large side pockets. The coat was half-length, with a shaped basque and a waist belt which buttoned on at the side seams. There was a plain roll-over collar and wide turn-back cuffs. Both collar and cuffs were caught down by ivory buttons and the coat was lined with chintz silk which showed pale blue and pink flowers on a white background.

Some of the more elaborate Redfern suits have pipings and buttons made of glove kid. This idea was successfully carried out on a large suit in hedgesparrow-egg blue, which was accompanied by a shirtwaist made of fine white organdie muslin. All the pipings on the coat and skirt were

Summer Frock of Lemon-Yellow Linen and Large Pearl Buttons.

done in hedgesparrow-blue glove kid and there were rows of tiny blue kid buttons on the front of the high-necked blouse.

Redfern seems fond of lemon-yellow lines, one of the most popular novelties of the present season. The Parisiennes are charmed with lemon-yellow linen and muslin and they have the costumes made of these materials finished with sashes in ivory-white or Belgian blue taffeta.

Lemon-yellow may be said to be the color of the season, for dresses and for hats. It is specially in demand for dinner gowns and for picturesque wraps which are thrown on over old-world muslin frocks. Cherry-red linen braided in fine black silk braid is another summer novelty.

I have illustrated a particularly smart coat made of this material which was to accompany a skirt of white linen embroidered a l'Anglaise. The coat was rather short and semi-tight, with a raised waistband covered with very fine black braidings. The coat opened over a white linen waistcoat which was fastened with ball buttons made of cherry-red enamel and there was an effective touch of dull blue in the lining.

Colored linen coatees are the rage of the hour. They are worn over linen, serge, cloth and silk skirts, and in all circumstances they are decorative and novel. Pansy-purple linen, lined with black and white striped silk, makes a beautiful coat for wearing with white skirts. The same may be said for loose garments made of Joffre-blue or rose Dubarry-pink linen.

HOLDS THE BATHING DRESS

Bag for Conveyance of Costume Necessary for the Open-Air Ablutions of the Season.

With the warm weather, open-air bathing once again becomes possible, and in anticipation of holidays it is well to prepare a bag for carrying a bathing dress. It should, if possible, be made of some waterproof fabric. It is cut out in two pieces which are sewed together at the base and halfway up the sides; above this the material is bound at the edges with braid.

The opening of the bag is stiffened on either side with pieces of cane, the material being turned over and hemmed down and the cane run through.

The handles of the bag are made of cord securely tied to the pieces of cane and it will be noticed that there is one long handle and one short handle. The long handle is slipped through the short handle in the manner shown in diagram A at the top of the illustration, and when the bag is so closed, it can be carried by the long handle and cannot possibly come open.

Useful Bag for Bathing Dress.

Initials of the owner or the words "Bathing Dress" can be roughly embroidered upon one side of the bag.

ONLY A HINT OF MILITARISM

American Women Have Refused to Go to Extremes in Styles—New Turban Models.

Though there was, before the Paris openings, much talk of the military influence in hats and clothes, it has been accepted, especially in suits, only in a conservative way. Today, the smartest tailored suit is much plainer than it has been for many seasons, for it has borrowed line rather than trimming of the military coats. The pocket and the belt have been adopted, to be sure, but in their simplest form.

Among the first spring offerings in millinery were small dark turbans trimmed with white wings in a rather daring manner and turbans with a light or white top, accented by a bow. The well-gowned woman has chosen these two models in preference to the more somber ones. Flowers are certainly worn and so are cockades of all kinds, but the bow on a dark hat is usually white or beige and the wings are almost invariably white.—Vogue.

AFTERNOON DRESS

Afternoon dress of white net with a hand-embroidered border. Long sleeves of plain white net. Novel sash of knitted silk and different colored beads set off the dress.

Sewing With Two Needles at Once.

It will facilitate sewing to use two needles at the same time. In shirring two rows can be run in almost the same time as one, and in sewing a braid flat on the bottom of a skirt a saving both of the skirt (which is handled less) and of time will be accomplished by the use of two needles.

VEILS AS WORN IN PARIS

Way Frenchwoman Adjusts and Wears These Accessories Is Worth Copying.

A close-fitting little hat on windy or rainy days is completely covered with a veil drawn up into the center of the crown like a filet with which we go marketing. A nautical person described these young women as "neat little craft," and they really look so workmanlike and tidy that they would certainly brave the weather by sea or land and never fear to look untidy, for there is no vulnerable spot in the hat and veil, in the coat, or in the tight skirt or high-laced boots.

It is the veil in this picture which is interesting, for the fine weather must do away with the weather coat and the high boots; but the veil will merely change its movements. Apparently this feminine necessity or adornment is to play quite an important part in woman's dress this spring and summer. To know just what to do with a veil and when to do it means self-possession and a sense of beauty. A Frenchwoman rarely turns up her veil unless it be one of the very heavy mourning ones; she takes it off, knowing that a veil turned up leaves an ugly line either across the brow or on the nose. Neither does she twist it into a funny little knot under her chin, because she is conscious that it looks untidy and is bad for the veil. She adjusts it on her hat so that it can be quickly and easily taken off, and she pins it over her hair precisely so that she knows where to find the pins when the taking off moment arrives. It sounds such a little thing and is, in fact, a trifle light as air, but it is one of the details that may just as well be mastered.

Some of the veils now are of the finest lace, very filmy and becoming; others are in almost invisible net, and a few women wear the strongly patterned veil. So much depends upon which kind of a veil suits a woman best. Some women lose all distinction in a heavy veil; others seem to gain their distinction from it. A safe veil is the fine meshed one in black, for it keeps errant hairs within bounds.

HOME TOWN HELPS

TREES PLANTED TOO THICKLY

Mistake Made by Many People Who Set Out the Desirable Shade for the Summer Days.

A week ago the writer saw a street where trees had just been planted but twenty-five feet apart. There is no tree large enough for street use that should be planted so thickly. Could every other one be taken out at the end of ten years from planting, no fault could be found with the scheme.

At a score of years after planting, pepper trees are close enough at 60 feet apart. For the first ten years they could well be maintained at 30 feet apart; but who will cut away the offending alternates when the time is ripe? Unfortunately, all are left, to form a solid wall of green on each side of the street so that no glimpse of anything may be seen outside this narrow and uninteresting channel dubbed, usually, "a beautiful avenue of living green," a serious misnomer. Each tree should be silhouetted against the sky so that its individuality may be seen, its beauty of outline, grace of carriage, form and color of foliage and flower, and also that a clear view may be had of both the near and the distant landscape. Let in the glorious sunshine and air; also let them out, and have landscape views as free. Neither fence in anything or fence out anything. The trees may with propriety be made to appropriate their just share of the territory and the view, but no more. There should be other rights and other places for other objects.—Los Angeles Times.

FOR THE GOOD OF THE TOWN

Ten Commandments That Are Worth Heeding by the Citizens of Any Community.

These Ten Commandments for the spring clean-up are just as good in this town as they were in Winfield, Kan., where the Courier printed them:

Thou shalt honor thy neighborhood and keep it clean.

Remember thy cleaning day and keep it wholly.

Thou shalt take care of thy rubbish heap else thy neighbor will bear witness against thee.

Thou shalt keep in order thy alley, thy back yard, thy hall and thy stairway.

Thou shalt not let the wicked fly breed on thy premises.

Thou shalt not kill thy neighbor by ignoring fire menaces or by poisoning the air with foul odors.

Thou shalt not keep thy windows closed day and night.

Thou shalt support the city, county and state health officers in their work and obey their instructions.

Thou shalt eat less, breathe deeper, rise earlier and bathe oftener.

These things do that thy days may be long and healthy upon the earth.

Setting Out Trees and Shrubs.

Now is the time to set out trees and shrubs. In setting any plant of this kind in a new location it is necessary for the hole to be large enough to allow the roots to be spread out. The soil should be worked around the roots, as every space under them will mean just that amount of idle root. Too many empty spaces under the roots mean a dead tree or shrub. When the earth is filled in it should be tramped in as firmly as possible. It is sometimes desirable to wet down the soil to make it pack more firmly. The soil particles must be forced against the roots to enable the soil water to be carried to them through the action of capillary attraction. Many of the failures in transplanting come from permitting the soil to lie too lightly over the roots.

School Children Make Bird Houses.

The boys and girls of the Columbus public school, under the direction of one of the teachers, are making bird houses. They have already made twenty, of sizes ranging from one to nine rooms. These are intended for the martins, especially, since they consume such numbers of destructive insects. The old idea that the only use a boy has for a bird is as a target for stones and airgun is surely dying out in progressive communities. Intelligent people, old and young, recognize birds as invaluable friends to the farmer, the fruit grower and the gardener and protect them as such. We are glad to note that several Brookville boys are providing houses for wrens and bluebirds and are thus doing their part in this good work.—Brookville American.

Against Billboards.

Several hundred women in Firwood, Pa., have started a crusade to place under the ban every store, theater and other business that uses billboards as an advertising medium.

Pride in the Home.

Many men are determined to beautify their home grounds this summer even if they have to make their wives do the work.—South Bend News-Times.

To Appreciate Colors.

Only a few of the great painters have been great "colorists," for the regrettable reason that they could not divinely see color, and to such painters the master colorist has been called crude and garish. The fine thing for everyone is to cultivate the eye to a close and ever observation of all hues and shades in nature, for in that way only one can have the pleasure of the highest appreciation of nature, splendid as the wondrous revelations of the spectrum is in its divination of the composition of rays of light.

COULD NOT STAND ON FEET

Mrs. Baker So Weak—Could Not Do Her Work—Found Relief In Novel Way.

Adrian, Mich. — "I suffered terribly with female weakness and backache and got so weak that I could hardly do my work. When I washed my dishes I had to sit down and when I would sweep the floor I would get so weak that I would have to get a drink every few minutes, and before I did my dusting I would have to lie down. I got so poorly that my folks thought I was going into consumption. One day I found a piece of paper blowing around the yard and I picked it up and read it. It said 'Saved from the Grave,' and told what Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound has done for women. I showed it to my husband and he said, 'Why don't you try it?' So I did, and after I had taken two bottles I felt better and I said to my husband, 'I don't need any more,' and he said 'You had better take it a little longer anyway.' So I took it for three months and got well and strong."—Mrs. ALONZO E. BAKER, 9 Tecumseh St., Adrian, Mich.

Not Well Enough to Work.

In these words is hidden the tragedy of many a woman, housekeeper or wage earner who supports herself and is often helping to support a family, on meagre wages. Whether in house, office, factory, shop, store or kitchen, woman should remember that there is one tried and true remedy for the ills to which all women are prone, and that is Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. It promotes that vigor which makes work easy. The Lydia E. Pinkham Medicine Co., Lynn, Mass.

DROPSY TREATED, usually gives quick relief, soon removes swelling and short breath, often gives entire relief in 15 to 25 days. Trial treatment sent FREE. DR. THOMAS E. GREEN, Successor to Dr. H. H. Green's Sons, Box A, Chatsworth, Ga.

Hard Work.

First Flea—Been on a vacation?

Second Flea—Nope, on a tramp.—Penn Punch Bowl.

LOOK YOUR BEST

As to Your Hair and Skin, Cuticura Will Help You. Trial Free.

The Soap to cleanse and purify, the Ointment to soothe and heal. These fragrant super-creamy emollients preserve the natural purity and beauty of the skin under conditions which, if neglected, tend to produce a state of irritation and disfigurement.

Free sample each by mail with Book. Address postcard, Cuticura, Dept. XY, Boston. Sold everywhere.—Adv.

Taking No Chances.

"So you're leaving to get married, Mary?"

"Yes, mum."

"And how long have you known the young man?"

"Three weeks, mum."

"Isn't that a rather short time? Don't you think you ought to wait until you know him better?"

"No, mum. I've tried that several times, and every time the man changed his mind when he got to know me better."

The Floor Did.

Jimmy, five years old, had discovered that he could do a few turns on the swinging rings in the gymnasium of the Boys' club, following the athletic example of his older brother. But, as all joy must end, so ended the happiness of the young swinger. His hold slipped and he landed on the floor. His brother rendered first aid.

"Did the rings hit you?" he asked.

"No," Jimmy replied between sobs, "but the floor did."

No War This Time.

Critical Husband—This beef isn't fit to eat.

Wife—Well, I told the butcher that if it wasn't good I would send you around to his shop to give him a thrashing; and I hope you'll take someone with you, for he looked pretty fierce, and I didn't like the way he handled his big knife.

Husband—Humph! Oh, well, I must say I've seen worse meat than this.

Men Out To Win

appreciate that brain, nerves and muscles can be kept up to par only by right living and careful selection of food.

Thousands of such men use

Grape-Nuts

because this food yields the maximum nourishment of prime wheat and barley of which it is made.

Grape-Nuts also retains the wonderful mineral elements of the grains so essential for the daily repair of brain and nerve tissue, but which are so often lacking in the usual dietary.

"There's a Reason"

for

Grape-Nuts

—sold by Grocers.

It's a Picnic Getting Ready for a Picnic

If you choose

Spanish Olives Pickles Sweet Relish Ham Loaf Veal Loaf
Chicken Loaf Fruit Preserves Jellies Apple Butter
Luncheon Meats Pork and Beans

Libby's Ready to Serve Food Products

Insist on Libby's at your grocer's

Libby, McNeill & Libby
Chicago

Candy Relieves Fatigue.

The value of candy is recognized by military authorities. The British soldiers in France are reported as consuming "prodigious quantities of sweets." A captain at the front with the British army reports that the canteen has "five times the demand for sweets that was expected, and one-fifth the demand for beer." The Australians encamped in Egypt have eaten all the chocolate to be had in Cairo.

Scientists contend the sugar has much food value and is a good substitute for alcohol. Chocolate, for example, is harmlessly stimulating. Soldiers have discovered what scientists knew before, that sugar will relieve fatigue quickly and give a sense of strength that is real without the subsequent depression experienced by those who use spirits. Sugar and candies are found to be useful not only to the physically tired, but to those who suffer mental exhaustion.—Westminster Gazette.

An Insect Tragedy.

First Mosquito—What's become of our old friend?

Second Mosquito—His was a horrible fate. Those human beings poured kerosene all over the place.

F. M.—But he liked kerosene.

S. M.—That was the trouble. He gorged himself with it, and then collided with a firefly.

The One Exception.

"Everyone seems to be here for his health," remarked the new arrival at the summer resort.

"Yes, everyone but the hotel proprietor," replied the guest who had been there three days."—Judge.

Unmasked.

Him—Who is that homely female over by the piano?

Her—Why, that is Mme. Cosmetique, the famous beauty specialist.

Cocoa was unknown until Mexico was discovered.

Love may not be blind, but it seldom sees its finish.

WAS "TOO POOR TO BE HURT"

Injured Street Sweepe. Fatally Hurt, Struggles to Return to His Work, but Death Claims Him.

Frederick Birkmer, a street sweeper of New Rochelle, N. Y., "too poor to be laid up by an accident," he said, was knocked unconscious when struck in the back in the Pelham road by a motorcycle ridden by Frank Purdy of Port Chester. Birkmer, still unconscious, was being lifted into an ambulance, when he regained his senses, struggled to his feet and staggered toward his broom.

"Can't afford to be hurt," he muttered.

Purdy and a hospital surgeon forced him into the ambulance. At the hospital his skull was found fractured. He was prepared for the operating table.

A moment later he sprang from bed, tore off the bandages, and, struggling with an interne, strove to reach a doorway.

"I must go back," he faltered.

Then he fell unconscious and died.

Friend in Need.

Four-year-old Donald was out on the lawn, wrestling with a somewhat older boy, and getting decidedly the worst of it. His quick wit thought out a way to avoid defeat, so he called out:

"Mamma, did you call me?"

Not receiving any reply, and being on the verge of defeat, Donald yelled desperately:

"Call me in, mamma; call me in quick!"—National Food Magazine.

Prize Drawing.

"I hear Jack has fooled us all and got married."

"Yes, he went way down to New Orleans for his bride. I understand he had known her only a very few days."

"Sort of a Louisiana lottery for Jack, eh?"

Minnesota averages 35 bushels of corn per acre.

Corn on the Cob —the Roasting Ear

Is not more delicious than the

New Post Toasties

In the growth of corn there is a period when the kernels are plumped out with a vegetable milk, most nutritious (roasting ears). As it slowly ripens this hardens and finally becomes almost flinty.

This nutritious part of the corn is cooked, seasoned, rolled thin, and toasted by a new process which enhances the true corn flavour.

Different from ordinary corn flakes, the New Post Toasties have a distinctive form and flavour; and they keep their appetizing crispness, even after cream or milk is added.

These Superior Corn Flakes come oven-fresh in tight wax-sealed packages; and they cost no more than ordinary "corn flakes." Insist upon having

New Post Toasties

Your grocer has them now.

DAIRY FACTS

CLEANLINESS IN THE DAIRY

Milk Passes Through Many Hands From Cow to Consumer—Strainer Does Not Remove Filth.

The importance of putting upon the market milk that is clean and of good quality should call for special effort on the part of the dairymen, for the reason that the consumer is willing to pay more for it if convinced of the fact of the superiority of the products.

Loy Pail—Cover Aids in Keeping Out Dirt.

Milk passes through so many hands from the cow to the consumer as to render the matter of obtaining pure and clean milk a difficult one. Too many console themselves with the fact that they strain the milk before selling it, but the strainer does not remove soluble filth.

It is gratifying to know that some dairymen wash the udders of the cows at every milking time, wiping them clean with towels, avoiding every chance of filth entering the milk. Such dairymen get good prices, which are secured by their reputation for skillful management of their cows and their products.

The cow is not as clean as the hog, so far as selecting a suitable place for resting is concerned, and where the dairyman himself is careless and does not keep the stalls clean, as well as brush the cows and wash the udders, it is almost impossible to have clean milk.

SLATTED COLLAR IS USEFUL

Device Makes It Quite Impossible for Cow to Turn Her Head Far Enough to Reach Teats.

It is difficult of breaking a cow of sucking herself. About the only thing that can be done is to make some device by means of which she will be prevented from doing so.

One of the simplest and best of these is a slatted collar. For the ordinary-sized cow take two inch straps, 32 inches long, with buckles in one end and a few holes punched in the other. Place the straps about nine inches apart and rivet to them ten or eleven slats, leaving a space for one and one-half inches between each slat. The slats should be about one inch wide and 11 inches long and sharpened at both ends.

When this collar is placed around the cow's neck and buckled it will be impossible for her to swing her head around far enough to reach her teats.

PROPER FEEDING OF CALVES

Make Changes in Feeds Gradual—Clover and Alfalfa Should Be Kept Before Young Animals.

Keep the feeding pails clean.

All changes in feeds should be made gradually.

Grain should be offered to calves at an early age. Get them to eat it as soon as they will.

Feed sweet milk if possible. If you cannot have sweet milk regularly, have sour milk regularly, but avoid changing from sweet to sour.

Keep clover or alfalfa hay before the calves at all times. They should be encouraged to eat a great deal of these two legumes, as the bulkiness of them tends to enlarge the digestive capacities of the calves and the large amount of protein in such hay promotes rapid growth.

Mixing Feed for Calves.

When feeding the calf never mix meal, shorts or bran with the milk. Oil meal is not a good food to mix with skim milk. Ground flaxseed soaked in six times its bulk of cold water will make a jelly that can be used advantageously mixed with the milk, a pint of jelly to four quarts of milk. Cooking the flaxseed impairs its value.

Obtain Richer Cream.

The separator can be made to skim richer cream by turning the cream screw towards the center of the bowl, by increasing the speed, and by lessening the inflow of milk to the bowl. The reverse will cause thinner cream. The percentage of fat will vary some from day to day, due to the variation in one or more of these factors.

Freshen Strong Butter.

Butter which has become strong in flavor can be freshened by letting it stand in sweet milk. Cut the butter up into rather small pieces, put it into the milk and let it remain six or eight hours. After this, wash it off in clear cold water and keep it in an earthen jar.

Expense of Fattening Calf.

In many cases the milk and butterfat used to fatten a calf is worth as much or more than the veal when marketed.

IMPROVE SYSTEM OF GRADING CREAM

An Excellent Type of Milk Producer.

(By H. C. MILLS, Department of Dairy Husbandry, Purdue Experiment Station.)

The subject of cream grading has been receiving attention the past few months. There has been a general agreement among the large creamery operators that something must be done.

Cream is one of the few products that has not been graded as to quality and paid for accordingly. Many creameries have followed a system of grading the cream in the factory and making two grades of butter, but few have had sufficient "nerve" to grade the cream and pay the producer for the kind of cream he sells. This plan is not fair to the producer who spends time and money in producing cream of good flavor as he gets no more money for it than the careless, dirty dairyman who produces "bad" cream.

The cause of this condition has been the intense competition in buying cream all over the country. The creamery man who wants to grade cream has been afraid to do so because he knew that if he paid the producer of cream of poor flavor a less price than he paid the man producing cream of good flavor, that he would lose a cream patron and his competitor would gain one. This, he felt, he could not afford as he was not getting as much cream as he needed.

This condition of the cream market has caused the quality of cream to become worse from year to year as the man producing good cream discontinued doing so because he saw no reason for spending time and labor keeping the cream clean and cool.

An improvement in the above condition can only be brought about when all creamery men are compelled, by law, or agreement to pay for cream according to quality and to refuse rancid, moldy, dirty cream.

If a law of this kind were enforced, all cream buyers would be placed on an equal footing. It would be an advantage to the producer because a better grade of butter could be produced at a less cost and a better price would be received for it. The cream buyer could then pay a higher price for the cream.

Some of our western states have started upon a state-wide cream-grading system. The cream buyers of Missouri have agreed to follow this system of buying cream:

"First grade cream shall consist of cream that is clean, smooth, free from all undesirable odors, clean to the taste and sweet or only slightly sour.

"Second grade cream shall consist of cream that is too sour to grade first, that contains undesirable flavors or odors in a moderate degree, that is foamy, yeasty or slightly stale, or that is too old to pass as first grade.

"Third grade cream shall consist of cream that is very old, rancid, moldy, dirty or curdy and such cream will not be accepted by the creamery companies."

This system of grading can be used by the average cream buyer or cream route driver. In fact, the producer himself can readily learn to grade his own cream by taste and smell. For this reason the plan is better than any that has been suggested for grading on an acidity basis.

The following simple rules have been sent to producers:

1. Cleanliness is the first requisite for producing good cream. Be sure that barns, barn yards and stalls are clean. Wipe the cow's udder with a damp cloth before milking and be sure your hands are scrupulously clean.

2. Remove all milk from the barn as soon as milking is over to prevent dust falling into the pail.

3. Separate the cream while the milk is still warm, having the separator screw set to skim a cream testing thirty-five to forty per cent.

4. Cool the cream immediately, stirring frequently to hasten the cooling.

5. Never mix warm cream with cool cream. When it is all about the same temperature, mix and stir thoroughly.

6. All cream should be stirred at least twice a day.

7. Keep the cream cool by placing the cans in a tank of flowing water, if possible, otherwise change the water frequently.

8. Never allow your cream to freeze.

9. Deliver your cream at least three times a week in warm weather and twice a week in cool weather. In summer keep the cans covered by a wet blanket while on your way to town.

10. Be sure that your separator and all utensils are thoroughly cleansed each time they are used. Rinse first with cool water, then wash thoroughly with boiling water and a good washing powder. Never use dish rag or soap.

Something should be done in Indiana to bring about the use of a system of buying cream according to quality. It will be a benefit to the producer as well as the manufacturer.

PROVIDE MOISTURE FOR GARDEN PLANTS

Apply Enough Water to Penetrate Roots Instead of Coaxing Them to Surface.

Use the hoe more; the hose less. A dust mulch is better aid in dry weather than the artificial shower.

If you must use a watering can, do it with a will. Give enough water that the moisture will penetrate the roots instead of coaxing them to the surface, there to be the more susceptible to a protracted drought.

Before the cucumber vines entirely cover the ground, dig a deep hole between each four hills and dump into it a pailful of poultry droppings. Then when vines not thus treated dwindle for lack of food, these will find the nourishment needed and will continue to bear large, well-formed fruit instead of the defective sort too often attributed to the effects of hot weather.

Gather the cucumbers every other day and do not let more than two or three go to seed. The exertion of maturing a ripe fruit is sufficient to form many green ones. Even if some of them do escape your eye until too large for picking, use them for sweet pickles, or give them away—even if it must be to the hogs.

It is cheaper to buy seed peas than to waste the exertion of your vines in trying to mature them. Keep them picked as soon as large enough for the table and the usefulness of the vines will be prolonged.

Notes of the Hog Lot.

A steady diet of corn for the sow right up to the time of farrowing often causes pigs to die in the womb.

Meal slop is good hog feed, but a little wheat middlings mixed with it makes it very much better.

Work Team in Pasture.

It may take a half an hour every morning to get the work team up from the pasture, but they will rest better there at night than in a hot stable.

Keep Feed Troughs Clean.

Left-over stuff in the feeding vessels or troughs sours quickly these hot days. Flush them with clean water.

Shade for Ducklings.

Very young ducklings will die from sunstroke. Keep them in the shade during the heat of the day.

ALFALFA ADAPTED TO EASTERN STATES

One of Principal Troubles in Growing Good Crop Is Deficiency in Humus.

There will be a big extension in the acreage of alfalfa in the eastern section of the United States in the near future. In many places in that section there is much the same feeling toward alfalfa that the farmers of the West had toward the westward extension of clover. Many have the idea that it can't be grown, and that ends the matter, in their minds.

One of the principal troubles with eastern soils is they are deficient in humus and nitrogen. Nitrogen for most crops and on most land can be obtained by the growth of legumes much cheaper than it can be purchased. In the growing of legumes, select the one that will produce the best returns in feed, under most conditions. Alfalfa is the best legume to grow where it will do well. It will produce more feed that has a higher feeding value, on land that is adapted to its growth, than any other legume.

There is no reason why alfalfa should not be the principal leguminous crop in the East, on most soils, just as it is in the West. And the returns of the farmers in the eastern section of the United States would be much greater if a larger acreage of this crop was grown.

To Ripen Tomatoes.

Sometimes tomatoes fail to ripen on the vines and should be picked when fully grown and placed in a sunny window to perfect. But unless this is really necessary let nature perform the work in her own way, as the fruit ripened on the vines has a richer flavor.

Get After the Weeds.

The weeds are getting in their best licks in fence corners these growing days. Go after them.

Keep Flies From Cows.

Did you get the fly sprayer for the cows last month? If not, do not put it off. It will save its cost in a short time in more milk. A cow half-mad from flies cannot do her best.

Care for Farm Tools.

Are the corn planter and the corn drill lying out in the sun these days?

It Didn't Work.

The crowded car was overflowing.

"Get off the step," the conductor cried. "I've got to shut the door."

"Don't mind me," replied the man on the step. 'Close it if you like. It's true that I have a couple of sample packages of dynamite in my overcoat pockets and the windows might be broken and the roof blown off, but don't hesitate on my account. I haven't many friends, anyway, and I don't think many would sorrow over my early demise. Go ahead and close your door."

Then the conductor closed it.

On Her Part It Was.

"So Alice married the rich Mr. Gilder. Was it a love match?"

"Yes. Alice loves money."

Won't Do.

Tom—Rather pretty girl, isn't she?

Penelope—Pretty enough, yes, but absolutely no style.—Life.

After the battle comes reward.

A 25-YEAR CASE OF ECZEMA CURED

Mr. Butler Edgar of Danville, Pa., writes: "I have had an aggravated case of Eczema for over 25 years. My hands were unsightly for a great part of that long period. I have used seven 50c. bottles of Hancock's Sulphur Compound and one jar of Hancock's Sulphur Ointment. I feel as though I had a brand new pair of hands. My case has been such an aggravated one. Hancock's Sulphur Compound has cured me and I am certain it will cure anyone if they persist in using it according to directions." Hancock's Sulphur Compound and Ointment are sold by all dealers. Hancock Liquid Sulphur Co., Baltimore, Md.—Adv.

A father likes it, but a mother always resents it when her son is called "Bill" instead of "William."

It's a wise man who can appear stupid at times—but some men carry it to excess.

The Effects of Opiates.

THAT INFANTS are peculiarly susceptible to opium and its various preparations, all of which are narcotic, is well known. Even in the smallest doses, if continued, these opiates cause changes in the functions and growth of the cells which are likely to become permanent, causing imbecility, mental perversion, a craving for alcohol or narcotics in later life. Nervous diseases, such as intractable nervous dyspepsia and lack of staying powers are a result of dosing with opiates or narcotics to keep children quiet in their infancy. The rule among physicians is that children should never receive opiates in the smallest doses for more than a day at a time, and only then if unavoidable.

The administration of Anodynes, Drops, Cordials, Soothing Syrups and other narcotics to children by any but a physician cannot be too strongly decried, and the druggist should not be a party to it. Children who are ill need the attention of a physician, and it is nothing less than a crime to dose them willfully with narcotics.

Castoria contains no narcotics if it bears the signature of Chas. H. Fletcher.

Genuine Castoria always bears the signature of Chas. H. Fletcher.

SUPPLIES ALWAYS ON HAND

British Claim to Have Made Transport System to the Front as Perfect as Is Possible.

When it is mentioned that 2,000 tons of goods—food and other necessities—are sent every day from the base depots to the firing line of the British army, some idea of the gigantic task of the army service will be gathered.

This enormous weight of goods, says Harold Begbie, comes almost entirely from England, for we are not buying in France even so perishable a necessity as milk. Vast stores are brought from England and loaded into sheds at the base depots.

All day by motor dory and railway truck supplies for the troops are sent out from these base depots to stores as near as possible to the firing lines. And just as reserves are accumulated in the docks, so reserves are accumulated near the front, since an accident to the railways might cut off the fighting soldiers' supplies.

On one occasion there was a delay on the railways of 36 hours, but not only did the soldier at the front get all his food and ammunition, but he did not even have to draw on the reserves I have mentioned; regimental stores were sufficient for his need. Everything goes by clockwork. There is no room for an accident.—London Tit-Bits.

Reason for His Belief.

"I never saw such a superstitious fellow as Bixby."

"What's his latest?"

"Why, he's been trying all the morning to prove that 1915 is an unlucky year. He's manipulated the figures 1-9-1-5 with addition, subtraction, multiplication, division and the rule of three."

"What has he found that seems unlucky?"

"Nothing, except that when he added 1-9-1-5 together and subtracted the total, 16, from 1915 it left 1899."

"Yes?"

"And that was the year he married."

Love is a malady of the mind that swells the head but makes $10 look like 30 cents.

Sandstorm Smith Was Reassured.

"Say, looky yur!" snarled Sandstorm Smith, the widely-known Oklahoman, emerging from the elevator in a Kansas City hotel five minutes after he had apparently retired to his room for the night. "Who in the blazes is that cuss in the next room to mine?"

"A guest who was in an automobile accident this afternoon," replied the clerk. "The gasoline caught fire and burned him pretty badly. I am sorry his groans disturbed you, but—"

"Aw, that's all right! I thought it was one of them infernal cabaret performers practicing on an accordion."—Kansas City Star.

Gloomy Observation.

"Do you think the world is getting better?"

"I don't know anything about it," replied the melancholy observer. "It seemed to be doing very well for a time, but, judging from the European news, I should say it is suffering a terrible relapse."

One Danger.

Optimist—The world owes me a living.

Pessimist—Look out that it doesn't declare a moratorium.—Judge.

Their Effect.

"What was Elma giving her father such warm thanks about?"

"Her new summer furs."

The trimming of a woman's hat is all on the outside; that of a man's is all on the inside.

LADIES!!
USE GILBERT'S
JEWEL TALCUM POWDER
The Talcum of Quality, for refined people; Perfume rich, lasting, and exquisite; Powder of velvety fineness.
In Glass Jars—15c. and 25c.
Sold by all dealers.
MADE BY
GILBERT BROS., & CO.
BALTIMORE, MD.

His Views.

Breaking away from the house, the man hurried to his club, dropped into a chair and breathed a long sigh of relief. He had at last got away from one aunt, three cousins and two second cousins, up-country guests of his wife.

A member sitting near laid aside his paper and asked: "How do you stand on the subject of foreign relations?"

"That is a fair question," returned the other, "and deserves a fair answer. In principle and practice you can put me down as favoring their internment in Schoharie county seven days a week for 52 weeks each year until 1963."

No Accounts Opened.

"Do you charge things here?"

"Only storage batteries, madam."—Boston Evening Transcript.

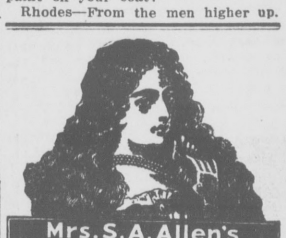
YOUR OWN DRUGGIST WILL TELL YOU Try Murine Eye Remedy for Red, Weak, Watery Eyes and Granulated Eyelids: No Smarting—just Eye comfort. Write for Book of the Eye by mail Free. Murine Eye Remedy Co., Chicago

Train up a child in the way he should go and it's doughnuts to fudge he'll take a flyer in the opposite direction.

On a Ladder.

Hampton—How did you get the paint on your coat?

Rhodes—From the men higher up.



Mrs. S. A. Allen's WORLD'S Hair Color Restorer
Never Fails
to give beautiful color to GRAY HAIR
More than a half century of success. If your dealer hasn't it, send $1.00 and a large bottle will be sent you by parcel post.
MRS. S. A. ALLEN, 55 Barclay St., New York
Renews Your Youthful Appearance

Make the Liver Do its Duty

Nine times in ten when the liver is right the stomach and bowels are right. CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS gently but firmly compel a lazy liver to do its duty.

Cures Constipation, Indigestion, Sick Headache, and Distress After Eating.
SMALL PILL, SMALL DOSE, SMALL PRICE.
Genuine must bear Signature
Brent Good

Pimples
rashes, hives, redness and skin blemishes can be quickly removed with
Glenn's Sulphur Soap
Delightful in a warm bath before retiring—soothes the nerves and induces refreshing sleep. Druggists.
Hill's Hair and Whisker Dye, Black or Brown, 50c.

DAISY FLY KILLER

placed anywhere, attracts and kills all flies. Neat, clean, ornamental, convenient, cheap. Lasts all season. Made of metal, can't spill or tip over; will not soil or injure anything. Guaranteed effective. All dealers or sent express paid for $1.00
HAROLD SOMERS, 150 De Kalb Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y

PARKER'S HAIR BALSAM
A toilet preparation of merit. Helps to eradicate dandruff. For Restoring Color and Beauty to Gray or Faded Hair.
60c. and $1.00 at Druggists.

SPECIAL—Six Beauty Formulas. Sample package Luster-Shine Powder. Try it. "Enuff said." All postpaid 50 cents. S. Derringer, Milan, Mo., Box 129

ANOTHER JUNIOR VICTORY

"But it was a great victory!" as old Casper said—this hard drubbing the skilful Juniors administered to the Chesapeakers—12 to 2!

The day was hot and favorable to the freest muscle play, and every man seemed on his mettle to prove that though the Seniors might be playing poor ball, the Juniors were as usual tuned up to concert pitch!

It is said that but a single error marred a perfect game—one of Walker's poor throws.

"Buddy" has otherwise fine ball prospects, why not practice throwing by the hour till this one bad nabit of his is broken up?

The Transcript regrets that an unfortunate accident to their famous little pitcher, Kirk, put him out of the game in the sixth inning, and spoiled what was promising to prove his high water mark in "strike outs"—ten having been already won by him in the game so far, and he in splendid form to break the record!

Equally for himself and for the Junior nine, to whose efficient work he is so big a contributor, his ball mates join the public in wishing him soon back on his mound—as sound as ever.

The whole field did very creditable work and there are ball experts who say that if the Juniors will improve their talents by hard, hard work they will be able to give the Seniors odds.

Below is the score:

CHESAPEAKE CITY H. S.

	R.	H.	O.	A.	E.
Lorraine, lf, c	0	1	3	0	0
Hallman, cf, p	0	1	3	0	0
Krastel, 1b	0	1	8	1	0
Armbuster, 3b	0	0	3	2	3
Harriot, 2b	0	0	3	0	1
Willett, ss	0	0	0	2	3
Reynolds, rf	1	1	1	0	0
Loveless c	1	1	2	0	2
Tatman, p	0	0	0	1	0
Fillingame, lf	0	0	1	0	0
Totals	2	5	24	6	9

MIDDLETOWN Jr. A. A.

	R.	H.	O.	A.	E.
Walker, ss	3	3	0	4	1
Gallagher, 2b	2	1	1	2	0
Kirk, p	1	1	0	2	0
Wallace, rf	1	1	0	0	0
Vinyard, lf	0	1	0	0	0
Eliason, 1b	0	1	10	0	0
Weber, c	3	2	15	0	0
Donohue, cf	2	3	0	0	0
Jolls, 3b	0	1	1	2	0
Swain, p	0	1	0	0	0
Totals	12	15	27	10	1

SCORE BY INNINGS

C. C. H. S. 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 0 1 — 2
Middletown 3 1 3 2 0 0 2 2 0 x — 12

Summary: Earned Runs, Middletown 7. Stolen bases, C. C., 3; Middletown, 8. Two-base hits, Loraine, Gallagher. Struck out, by Kirk, 10; by Swain, 4; by Tatman, 5. Base on balls, off Kirk, 2; off Swain, 1; off Tatman, 5. Left on bases, C. C., 6; Middletown, 5. Innings pitched, by Kirk, 6; by Swain, 3; by Tatman, 6; by Hallman, 3. Time, 1.45. Umpires, Apperson and Wallace.

PAID LOCAL ADS.

FOR SALE—Wagons and Dearborns. J. C. GREEN.

FOR SALE—Fresh and Salt Fish at all times. W. C. JONES.

FOR SALE—The best steak, roasts, lamb and veal W. C. JONES.

Dr. Warren S. P. Combs Dentist. Successor to the late Dr. J. C. Stites.

HIDES WANTED—The highest cash prices paid for horse and cow hides. W. C. JONES.

FOR SALE—Two bay mares, 11 years old, with colts by their sides, by a Percheron horse, and both in foal to a Jack. All insurance paid. ROBERT T. COCHRAN. Middletown, Del.

NOTICE—After July 1st, 1915, I will conduct a Cash Business. 30 days extension on approved accounts in the blacksmith and wheelwright business. J. C. GREEN.

FOR SALE—On account of sickness, one hundred thorough-bred yearling Leghorn hens, Young and Rancocas strains, 50c each. Apply to C. W. JONES Box 91. East Main St. Middletown, Del.

WANTED—Three to four weeks board on large farm with sufficient accommodations desired by professional man, for family of 5, children aged 5, 16, 18. Must have phone service and be convenient to Railroad. State accommodations, location, rates etc., in detail. References exchanged. Address ABC. Middletown Transcirpt Office.

Delaware Apple Shipments

Delaware apples have been shipped over the Delaware division of the Pennsylvania railroad rather heavy and a total of 106,850 baskets have been shipped from Sussex county already this season. This is according to reports given out by William Carter, supervising agent of the Delaware division. On Tuesday 17,407 baskets were shipped. Other shipments were reported as follows: Berries, 20,456,332 quarts; peaches, 1,861 baskets; pears, 49 baskets; tomatoes, 990 baskets; potatoes, 48,050 barrels.

On Motor Trip to Buffalo

Levi H. Cooch, County Agricultural Agent, accompanied by Mrs. Cooch, started on Monday in his car on a two weeks' trip to Buffalo by way of Harrisburg, Ithaca and Niagra Falls. Part of the route will be the same as that traveled in horse and carriage by the grandparents of Mrs. Cooch on their honeymoon—a record of which, with descriptions of the country passed through, is in the possession of Mrs. Cooch.

After June first, the hours at the Public Library will be: Tuesdays 7 to 8.30 p. m.; Fridays, 7 to 8.30 p. m.; Saturdays, 3 to 5 p. m,

NOTICE TO TAX-PAYERS —OF— St. Georges Hundred

The taxable residents of St. Georges Hundred, and all persons liable to pay tax in said Hundred, are hereby notified that the Taxes for the year 1915 are now due, and the undersigned Tax Collector for said Hundred, will be at

AT R. S. CARPENTER'S STORE, IN PORT PENN, SATURDAY, JULY 31, 1915 From 9 to 11 A. M.

A. G. COX'S OFFICE, MIDDLETOWN SATURDAY, JULY 31st, 1915 From 2 to 5 o'clock P. M.

AT ASPRIL'S SHOPS IN ODESSA EVERY MONDAY AND WEDNESDAY During JULY, 1915, From 7 to 12 A. M.

EXTRACT FROM THE LAWS OF DELAWARE, GOVERNING THE COLLECTION OF TAXES OF NEW CASTLE COUNTY, SECTION 3, CHAPTER 30, VOLUME 21, LAWS OF DELAWARE, AS AMENDED:

Section 3—That all taxes paid before the first day of October there shall be an abatement of five per centum. On all taxes paid before the first day of December there shall be an abatement of three per centum. On all taxes paid during the month of December there shall be no abatement whatever. And on all taxes unpaid on the first day of January there shall be added one per centum per month until the same shall be paid.

GEORGE E. RHODES, Collector of Taxes for St. Georges Hundred

NOTICE TO TAX-PAYERS —OF— Blackbird Hundred!

The taxable residents of Blackbird Hundred, and all persons liable to pay tax in said Hundred, are hereby notified that the Taxes for the year 1915 are now due, and the undersigned Tax Collector for said Hundred, will be

S. A. DAVID'S RESIDENCE, FOREST, DEL WEDNESDAY, JULY 28th, 1915 From 1 to 3 P. M.

AT BLACKBIRD, SATURDAY, JULY 31st, 1915 From 1 to 3 P. M.

Tax bills can be obtained by making personal application to the Collector, or by sending written communication enclosing stamps.

EXTRACT FROM THE LAWS OF DELAWARE, GOVERNING THE COLLECTION OF TAXES OF NEW CASTLE COUNTY:

Section 3—That on all taxes paid before the first day of October there shall be an abatement of five per centum. On all taxes paid before the first day of December there shall be an abatement of three per centum. On all taxes paid during the month of December there shall be no abatement whatever. And on all taxes unpaid on the first day of January there shall be added one per centum per month until the same shall be paid.

HARRY S WOODKEEPER, Collector of Taxes for Blackbird Hundred

NOTICE TO TAXPAYERS —OF— APPOQUINIMINK HUNDRED

The taxable residents of Appoquinimink Hundred, and all persons liable to pay tax in said Hundred, are hereby notified that the Taxes for the year 1915 are now due, and the undersigned Tax Collector for said Hundred, will be

AT THE OFFICE OF GEORGE M. D. HART, IN TOWNSEND, DEL. EVERY SATURDAY, During JUNE, 1915, From 2 to 5 o'clock, P. M.

Tax bills can be obtained by making personal application to the Collector, or by sending written communication enclosing stamps.

EXTRACT FROM THE LAWS OF DELAWARE, GOVERNING THE COLLECTION OF TAXES OF NEW CASTLE COUNTY, SECTION 3, CHAPTER 30, VOLUME 21, LAWS OF DELAWARE, AS AMENDED:

Section 3—That on all taxes paid before the first day of October there shall be an abatement of five per centum. On all taxes paid before the first day of December there shall be an abatement of three per centum. On all taxes paid during the month of December there shall be no abatement whatever. And on all taxes unpaid on the first day of January there shall be added one per centum per month until the same shall be paid.

N. W. VANHORN, Collector of Taxes for Appoquinimink Hundred

NOTICE TO TAX-PAYERS —OF— Red Lion Hundred

The taxable residents of Red Lion Hundred, and all persons liable to pay tax in said Hundred are hereby notified that the Taxes for the year 1915 are now due, and the undersigned Tax Collector for said Hundred, will be at

J. C. Stuckert's Office, in St. Georges JULY 26th, AUG. 9th and 30th, SEPT. 13th and 27th, OCT. 11th and 26th, NOV. 8th and 29th, DEC. 13th and 27th. From 9 A. M. to 12 M.

Parlor of Robinson House, Del. City JULY 31st, AUG. 14th and 28th, SEPT. 13th and 30th, OCT. 16th and 30th, NOV. 13th and 27th, DEC. 11th and 31st. From 9 A. M. to 12 M.

Pennsylvania R. R. Station, Kirkwood AUG. 16th, SEPT. 6th and 29th, OCT. 18th, NOV. 22d, DEC. 20th. From 9 A. M. to 12 M.

Tax bills can be obtained by making personal application to the Collector, or by sending written communication enclosing stamps.

Extract from the Laws of Delaware, Governing the Collection of Taxes of New Castle County, Section 3, Chapter 30, Volume 21, Laws of Delaware, as Amended:

SECTION 3—That on all taxes paid before the first day of October there shall be an abatement of five per centum. On all taxes paid before the first day of December there shall be an abatement of three per centum. On all taxes paid during the month of December there shall be no abatement whatever. And on all taxes unpaid on the first day of January there shall be added one per centum per month until the same shall be paid.

J. C. STUCKERT Collector for Red Lion Hundred.

DR. WARREN S. P. COMBS
DENTIST
MIDDLETOWN, DEL.
(Office of the late Dr. Stites)

SHERIFF'S SALES

SHERIFF'S SALE.—BY VIRTTE OF a writ of Lev. Fac. to me directed, will be exposed to Public Sale at the Court House, on Market street between Tenth and Eleventh streets, in the city of Wilmington, New Castle county, Delaware,

ON SATURDAY, THE 31ST DAY OF JULY 1915, At 10 o'clock, A. M.,

the following described Real Estate, viz:

All that certain lot or piece of ground with the dwelling house thereon erected, situate in toe city of Wilmington, State of Delaware, bounded and described as follows, to-wit:

Beginning on the westerly side of Jefferson street, between Ninth and Tenth streets, at the distance of one hundred and fifty-eight feet six inches from the northerly side of Ninth street; thence westerly, parallel with Ninth street, one hundred and fifty feet to a stake; thence northerly, parallel with Jefferson street forty feet to another corner stake; thence easterly, parallel with Ninth street one hundred and fifty feet to the said westerly side of Jefferson street and thence thereby southerly forty feet to the place of beginning, be the contents thereof what they may.

Seized and taken in execution as the property of Smith Cooper, and Laura B. Cooper his wife, mortgagors, and to be sold by HARRY J. STIDHAM, Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office, Wilmington, Del., July 15, 1915.

TRUSTEE'S SALE —OF— Real Estate!

By virtue of an Order of the Orphan's Court of the State of Delaware, in and for New Castle County, made on the Seventh day of July, A. D. 1915, will be exposed to sale at Public Vendue,

On Tuesday, August 3d, 1915,

At 1 o'clock, P. M.,

at Armstrong's Hotel, in the town of Odessa, New Castle county and State of Delaware, the following described Real Estate late of Frederick Knotts, deceased.

All those three certain lots, pieces or parcels of land, adjoining each other, with two dwelling houses and a stable thereon erected, situate in the town of Odessa and State of Delaware, on the easterly side of High street, adjoining lands late of Israel F. Croft, deceased, lands of Isaac Lightcap and others. Having a frontage of sixty-one feet on High street, and extending about one hundred and seventy-one feet in depth. Be the contents thereof what they may.

Attendance will be given and terms made known by,

J. FRANK BIGGS, Trustee.

Attest: Frank P. Ewing, Clerk O. C., Wilmington, Delaware, July 7, 1915.

The Transcript, $1.00

Through Stock Taking

Now for clean-up of Summer stock. Big bargains all over the store.

Men's Suits 1-2 Price
$5 to $15
Were $10 to $30. Clean-up sale of Single Suits, broken sizes and small lots; every size among them, 34 to 44 chest.

Straw Hats 1-2 Price
Now $1 to $2.50
Were $2 to $5. Finest Sennits, Splits, Mackinaws and Rough Braids; genuine Panamas, Leghorns and Bankoks; now $3.50.

Men's Trousers, $2
Every size among them, 31 to 44 waist of single pairs, were $2.50 to $4.
BARGAINS IN SHOES
BARGAINS IN SHIRTS
BARGAINS IN THIN UNDERWEAR.
Everything in Thin Coats, Palm Beach Suits, Duck and Khaki Trousers, Auto Coats and Summer Clothes for Men and Boys.

MULLIN'S BIG HOME STORE
WILMINGTON

NOTICE—DIVIDEND!

THE PEOPLES NATIONAL BANK OF MIDDLETOWN.

Middletown, Del., June 19th, 1915.

The board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of THREE and ONE-HALF (3 1-2) PER CENT. for the last six months, payable on and after July 1st, 1915.

ROBERT DOUGLAS, Cashier.

Bayside Inn
Betterton, Md.
Highest elevation, Magnificent view of Chesapeake Bay, Modern conveniences, Large and Shady Lawns, Long and Wide Verandas, Cuisine unexcelled, Cool and airy rooms, Garage, Yacht anchorage. Special attention to automobile and week-end parties. Telephone 69-3, or write, BAYSIDE INN, L. Harris Crewe, Manager and Owner.

Owen T. Chance
Contracting
HOUSE PAINTER
Middletown, Delaware
Estimates Given. Your Work Solicited
NOTE—As a resident and tax-payer of Middletown, I feel that I am intitled to estimates on local work.
PHONE 117-3
All Work Guaranteed

"Horse Town"
WAWASET PARK WILMINGTON
3 -- BIG DAYS -- 3
RACES
JULY 20, 21, 22
$3,000 IN PURSES $3,000
Greatest List of Entries Ever Known in This Section
Tuesday, July 20
2.25 Pace 2.14 Pace 2.16 Trot
Wednesday, July 21
Trot for 3-year-olds
2.25 Trot 2.20 Pace
Thursday, July 22
2.11 Pace 2.20 Trot 2.12 Trot
2.17 Pace
Secure Grand Stand Seats Early
Start 1.30 Each Day

Vacation Needs

ALL who possibly can, are now planning for a Vacation to seashore, or mountains, to visit their friends or for an outing, camping in the woods, etc.

Fogel & Burstan have just the things to fit out women, men and children both comfortably and stylishly too.

Women's Out-Door Clothing

Summer Frocks, cool, becoming—suitable for seashore or the woods, yet fine enough for social purposes.

Colored **Wash Dresses, White Dresses** and **Silk Dresses** $1.00 to $12.00.

Wash and Cloth **Skirts** in many of the new materials, 98c to $5.00

Waists, Underwear, muslin and knit. **Hosiery** in all colors and qualities.

Outing Hats, Summer Shoes of all kinds, Trunks, Suitcases and Hand-bags.

Men's Out-Door Clothing, etc.

Summer Shirts, including the new, cool, comfortable "Sport Shirt;" Hosiery in all shades, Underwear, Neckwear, Summer Shoes.

Children's Out-Door Wear, etc.

Everything in the way of clothing your children need to enjoy their Summer Vacation, can be had in great variety as to styles, fabrics and prices, in our store.

KODAKS

For young and old, nothing gives more pleasure during Vacation than an Eastman Kodak! Fit your children to do good school work in the Fall, by giving them a fine time every way, now in their vacation days! Would you mix pleasure and instruction, give them an Eastman Kodak whose films will recall fine scenery, the faces of friends, together with the amusing and instructive bird and animal life they meet in the woods.

Nothing today gives a child for a little money so much real and varied pleasure and profit too, as an Eastman Kodak!

Good Kodaks now, costing but little have been so perfected that a child can use them successfully. Indeed, we know that boys and girls of 9 and 11 can even learn to do their own developing and printing. Let your lad or lass try it on. We sell many kinds and prices of Kodaks and all the supplies needed from films to finished pictures.

Fogel & Burstan Dept. Store
MIDDLETOWN, DELAWARE

LOTS FOR YOUR MONEY NOW

YOU'LL GET LOTS OF CHANGE BACK IF YOU COME IN AND BUY FROM US NOW.

WE HAVE PUT OUR PRICES AWAY DOWN LOW TO MOVE OUR SUMMER GOODS OUT FAST.

Women's and Children's Oxfords and Pumps at Reduced Prices.

Lot of Women's White Canvas and New Buck.
$2.00 to $2 50, all now marked, $1.50
$1.50, all now marked $1.00

Women's Patent Leather Oxfords and Pumps, fancy tops, in gray and brown. Regular $2. Now $1.50.

Big lot Children's White Canvas and New Buck. $1.50 to $2.00, all now marked $1.00 and $1.50. All sizes 6 to 2.

Men's Bedford Cord Dress Shirts, fadeless, fast color, white band, faced sleeve, French cuffs, made to sell at 75c and $1.00. Now 50c.

Men's and Young Men's Suits Reduced
$15.00 Suits now $11.50
$10.00 Suits now $ 7.50

Boy's Knee Pant Suits, all sizes 6 to 15
$7.50 Suits now $5.00. $5.00 Suits now $3.50. $3.00 Suits now $2.00.

Store open at 7 A. M. Closes 6 P. M.

J. B. Messick
MIDDLETOWN, DELAWARE

Hot Weather Food

THESE Summer noons are hot and so, many housekeepers try to spare their cooks by giving their boarders easily prepared midday meals.

Look over our mouth-watering list of GOOD THINGS for this purpose of quickly cooked summer meals.

Canned Fish, Oysters, etc.

Kippered Herring packed in Norway — that fine flavored fish that swims in those cooler northern waters. Also, toothsome Chesapeake Herrings packed right here.

Sardines of many varieties, from the big can "Comet" brand to the more familiar small size Sardine costing from 5c to 12c.

Selected fresh Mackerel—a real tidbit to lovers of good eating.

No letter "R" in July or August, so those fond of the Oyster, this delicious food, will welcome our real Chesapeake Bay Oysters, big, whole Cove oysters, packed at Baltimore—fine, any way you want them, for soups patties or fries!

Lobsters—tail meat only. This former luxury is now within reach of many, since the Government Fish Hatchery has so multiplied them—fine thing for salads, fricassees and soups.

Clam Chowder, the delightful fish that sharpens the dullest appetite, and aids the digestion—only needs to be heated and eaten.

Herring Roe—the new dish—hard to sell at first, but now "goes like hot cakes!" Try it for your salads, croquettes, etc.

Shad—our own home shad. Corned new white shad that renew the delights of the early Spring.

These are a few delicacies from our big, well chosen stock.

M. BANNING & SON
"PURE FOOD STORE"
MIDDLETOWN · · DELAWARE

You'd Be Happy, Too

If you purchased your Victrola needs from the Home of Service, where only satisfaction and contentment prevail.

Buy Your Next Record Here—Then You'll Smile

Victrolas as Low as $15 for Camp, Bungalow and Cottage.

$190
For a Fine, New $350 Upright Piano
on terms of $1.25 weekly. Including Free Stool, Scarf and year's Free Tuning.

Also the famous Mathushek and Jacob Bros. Pianos.

G. W. Huver Co.
Successors to Jacob Bros. Co.
1031-33 Chestnut Street
Philadelphia
VICTROLAS AND RECORDS